Report on Metals, Mining & Machinery (p. 15 to 28)

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Vol. XXXVII — Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations — PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JULY 31, 1943 — 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year — No. 31

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The Nation's Business

Air Plan Paralysis Can Be Prevented

"No more astonishing or drastic proof of the inadequacy of the Government's manpower problem could possibly be imagined than the revelation that Air Force officials contemplate having to close down a number of the Air Training Plan schools because of lack of recruits," says the Ottawa Journal in a leading editorial.

"Worse and worse grows the debacle of the Government's manpower policy," says the Globe and Mail.

Those are two of the newspaper comments about the shocking revelations published in last week's issue of The Financial Post which showed, with documentary proof, that our great air training program, which we were told was going to be Canada's major contribution to allied victory, is now faced with paralysis because the Government still refuses to face up to the manpower issue. The Ottawa Journal terms this "one of the most important disclosures of the whole session." In his statement in the House, Air Minister Power confirmed The Post article completely.

The facts, as prepared by high Air Force officials for the Cabinet, and as reported in last week's issue of The Post, are briefly these:

The stream of air force recruits is drying up.

Schools will have to be closed up and the whole Air Training program slowed down or halted unless drastic steps are taken promptly.

According to Air Force authorities, the remedy to prevent this catastrophic weakening of our war effort includes the following:

Let men now in Army who want to get into air crews do so.

Give the Air Force a priority on A category enlistees and draftees.

Release men of military age from non-essential industry.

Transfer more men and women from non-essential industry to essential industry, releasing more war workers for service.

Review the status of university students.

Review the whole farm deferment policy.

Aim of these measures, so far as the Air Force is concerned, is that they would, it is urged, make supplies of recruits for the Army more adequate, hence make it easier for the Army to accede to the Air Force demand for a priority.

Most significant thing about these Air Force memoranda reported by The Post is that here, the most vehement and best documented of all pleas for a realistic manpower policy, comes from a source which must know the facts and whose plea cannot by any stretch of the truth be said to be politically partisan. It comes, as The Ottawa Journal points out "from the heads of the service that has thus far provided Canada's greatest contribution to the war."

From such a source, the written statement about our home defense army should surely be of weight. Referring to the 50,000 A category draftees in the Home Defense Army, the Air Force document declared that "the most fruitful employment of these men could be derived under a policy of conscription for overseas service."

Referring to the home defense army generally, the document found it "a sad commentary on our national effort" that at a time "of critical manpower shortage, this large group of physically fit men will, as long as they retain their present status, contribute nothing to the war effort and will as a matter of fact increase in numbers as more men are called up."

How can the Administration have the conscience to go on playing politics on manpower and to countenance its waste and the paralysis of our air training program?

Prompt and decisive action can prevent this shameful handicapping of air training.

We may now see how victory is to be achieved. But the big test is still ahead. So, it would seem, are the long casualty lists and the bitter tragedies for Canadian homes. Still ahead lies the peace, and the defining of peacetime relationships with our allies.

Paralysis of our training program, the establishment of 50,000 A category men for home defense in this safest of all safe countries because of political bungling will not be easily accepted by those who lose loved ones.

These things will not help Canada hold her just place in the esteem of our allies at the peace table. They will not make nice reading in the history of tomorrow.

* * *

MR. SLAGHT IS VERY WRONG

Arthur Slaght, M.P., in a radio broadcast for the Ontario political campaign, July 26, made two direct misstatements of fact regarding the Bren gun enquiry and the part of The MacLean Publishing Co. in bringing it about.

Mr. Slaght declared that Mr. Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of Canada, who headed the enquiry, found in his report that the "charges against the government on the Bren gun contract were without foundation."

The fact of course is that not one word in the Davis report disputed the facts in the Maclean's Magazine article.

On the contrary, Commissioner Davis' recommendation that purchase of armament be taken away from the Department of Defense and put into the hands of a board of experienced businessmen was clear proof that the methods criticized by Maclean's were neither sound nor efficient.

Basing his opinion on the evidence brought out before him, Commissioner Davis stated clearly in his report that government officials entrusted with the responsibility of protecting the public interest "failed to recognize the importance" of their role as "part of the administrative system of government;" and lacked the "business experience and judgment necessary for dealing with a proposed business contract of an intricate nature involving the expenditure of millions of dollars."

Reporting on the system of purchasing practiced at that time the Commissioner's report stated "the system broke down."

This hardly sounds as though the Maclean's Magazine charges were disproved.

According to the Winnipeg Free Press, a government supporter: "For reasons which have never been explained the press announcement of the Davis' report emanated from party sources and represented the findings as a 'whitewash.' Nothing could have been further from the truth."

Mr. Slaght's second serious untruth on this matter was that after the enquiry the John Inglis Co. "went on with the original contract," exposed by Maclean's Magazine.

The facts are, that on Oct. 31, 1940, the Dominion Government cancelled the Bren gun contract, making cancellation retroactive to the date of its signing, and replaced it with two other contracts which, it was stated, would result in considerable saving of public funds.

The Winnipeg Free Press at the time had an apt comment for the type of attack then directed at Maclean's and Colonel Drew and now being renewed by Mr. Slaght. It said: "These and similar excesses of vituperation by the men who put through this contract, and the smart police court strategems of the members who blocked action look strange today."

What Mr. Slaght could have said truthfully was that cancellation saved taxpayers' money and that the complete change in the purchasing system which resulted directly from the Bren gun enquiry has saved this country hundreds of millions of dollars.

Feed Supply Gives Worry To Cabinet

See Distinct Possibility Wheat Board to Get Coarse Grain Monopoly to Assure Supplies

Special Correspondence

OTTAWA.—The wheat committee of the Cabinet has been much exercised over the problem of supplying western feed grain to farmers in eastern Canada, The Financial Post learns.

Serious attention has been given to the suggestion of granting the Canadian Wheat Board a monopoly of handling oats and barley, in order to make sure that there is no hold up of supplies.

There are a number of complications in the situation. Although the government is believed to be reluctant to get further involved in the grain business, some of its advisers insist that such a step is necessary. Others believe that anxiety is quite unwarranted, and that the situation will soon straighten itself out.

East Needs Western Feeds

The eastern provinces—Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes—will need during the next 12 months at least 75 million bushels of western feed grain. Some authorities say 100 million bushels. That is a great deal more than they have ever before absorbed, due to large live-

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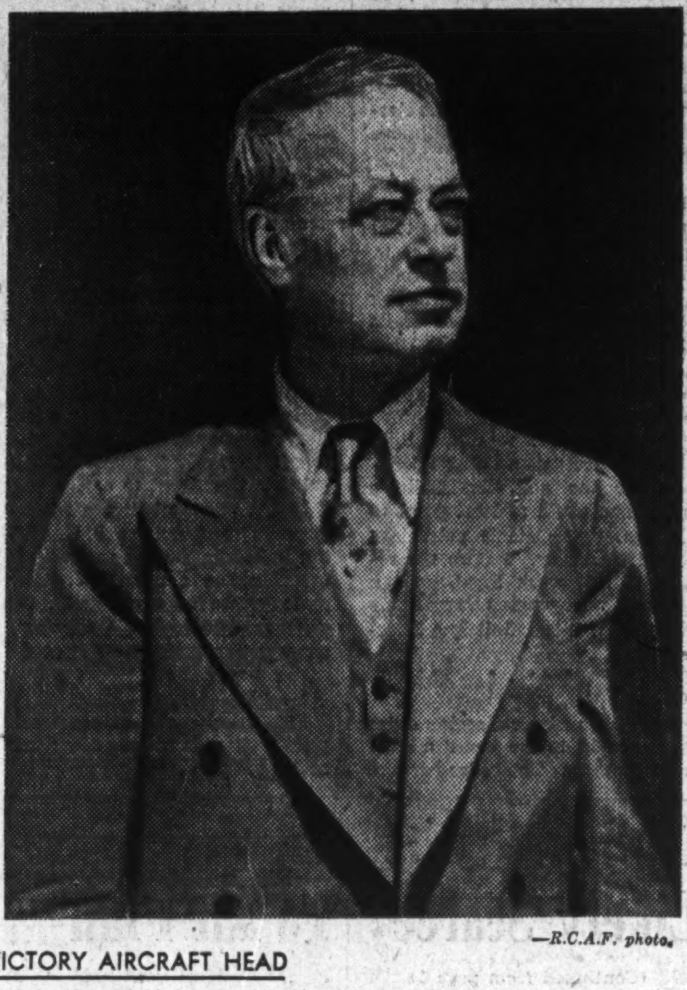


—R.C.A.F. photo.

VICTORY AIRCRAFT HEAD

Canadian-made Lancaster bombers will soon start coming from the assembly lines of Victory Aircraft, Malton, Ont. Head of the Crown company producing the bomber is James Paris Bickell, Ontario mining millionaire, who served with Lord Beaverbrook when the latter was Minister of Aircraft Production in England. Like Churchill, Bickell is famous for his preference for cigars. The Port Credit, Ont., bachelor is also known for his widely scattered activities: as mine owner, director of numerous financial and business houses, sportsman and art connoisseur. He is president of McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., chairman of the Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd., and a director of the Ontario Mining Association.

Notes From Washington

Anti-Inflation in Spotlight

- **U. S. labor may demand higher wages unless food prices "rolled back."**
- **Green and Lewis threaten to walk out of National War Labor Board.**
- **John L. Lewis talks it over with A.F. of L. Committee.**
- **Labor revolt against stabilization program has political implications.**

● President Roosevelt has had to reassume command on the home front to meet the gravest threat which has yet appeared against his economic stabilization and anti-inflation program. A bit regretfully, perhaps, the President has torn himself away from his map of Sicily and his cartographic detail of Rome to confront his old jousting-mates: prices, wages and subsidies.

The new threat comes from organized labor's decision to bolt the stablization program and demand higher wages, unless food prices are "rolled back" to the levels of last Sept. 15, as authorized by the Economic Stabilization Act which Congress passed last Oct. 2.

Mr. Roosevelt would not divulge any details of the new plan, which will cost money, and may involve newer and broader subsidies, along the lines of the Canadian and British system.

In the final rush of Congress to recess and get back to the grass roots, the Senate reversed itself several times in the same day on the question of subsidies, but finally granted the President a victory by withdrawing restrictions on payment of subsidies under the Commodity Credit Corp. Extension Act.

The act expires at the end of this year, so presumably the President will ask Congress when it reconvenes for more money for more subsidies. The question is, what kind of subsidies? Will they be the limited subsidies now paid to retailers of meat and other food commodities to keep prices down at the consumer level? Or is the Administration thinking of a more embracing, over-all subsidy program to be applied at the production level, with the Government purchasing whole food crops and then selling them at a loss?

Since the limited subsidy program has admittedly failed to keep prices down to any extent, likely a major and authentic program of subsidies will now be launched. This may call for the liquidation of the OPA, its functions to be divided between the War Food Administration and the War Production Board.

Such a move would parallel the Canadian experience of gradual integration of war administration services, as shown by the transfer of the WPTB to the Ministry of Finance, and the close working together of the WPTB and the Wartime Industries Control Board.

● But prices constituted only one of the salients along which the Administration was forced to renew its battle against inflation. There was also the issue of wages.

Messrs. Green and Murray told the President something he already knew—that while there was as yet no adequate control over prices, there was a very effective control over wages, in the form of the National War Labor Board's "Little Steel" formula. This formula, so called because it was first applied in the case of the four steel companies which together are called

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Investing For Tomorrow

Looking Ahead at B. A. Oil

Nearly Completed Integration Seen Adding Strength

By W. BRUCE MacKINNON

Some 37 years ago, a small company was incorporated in Ontario to sell petroleum products, principally kerosene for the lamps and stoves of a horse-and-buggy age. Ever since then, this company, which took the name of The British American Oil Company Limited, has been expanding and developing.

It has grown horizontally, opening new retail outlets, and vertically, gradually embracing more and more steps in the stages of petroleum production until it now is a completely integrated company, producing oil from its own wells and carrying the product to the final consumer.

Primary reason for the horizontal expansion has been to increase sales and earnings. Primary reason for the vertical growth back to the oil wells has been self-preservation. The first kind of growth, taken by itself, might have made B. A. Oil shares a remunerative speculation. But it is the vertical integration that has made the stock an investment.

To find out why this vertical growth is so vital, you have to appreciate a few of the rudiments of the oil business.

Almost anyone, with a few thousand dollars of capital can get into the oil business. If you plan to enter the distribution end, your first requirement is enough money to build a service station or two. Your second requirement is to pick a time when there is a surplus of petroleum. The late depression would have been ideal. In those years there was "distress" gasoline and crude oil readily available from a number of sources and at low prices. If prices are low enough and you locate in a populous district close to transportation facilities, you will probably be able to undersell many of your established competitors.

If you go into the production of crude oil, you may be able to start business by taking a lease on some land in a proven oil area, drill a few wells and begin selling crude. If you pick a time when oil is scarce, you will be able to sell at the going price at a profit.

Note that these two classes of oil business tend to take advantage of each other's periods of distress. When oil is plentiful, this type of distributor is able to cut prices because some of the producers are starved for outlets, and are willing to reduce the price of crude. The marginal well owner thrives when oil is scarce, prices high, and the independent distributor is being squeezed thereby.

The distributor who has not assured his supplies of petroleum is likely to be forced out of business during the first oil famine. The driller who does not charge enough for his oil to insure him against loss in the next well he drills, or who does not make sure of his outlets, is also in danger of having to withdraw as soon as his first wells are exhausted.

The distributor only becomes truly "independent" when he strikes a partnership, with the producer assuring a source of supply and a price structure that permits the operation to be continuous, at the same time providing enough revenue to maintain the vital search for new wells.

Establishment of such a partnership, either through incorporation or by some sort of binding relationship, is the key to continuity of profitable operations, and the key to British American's recent development.

Beginning in 1930, B. A. increased its refinery capacity so as to be able to supply all its gasoline and fuel oil requirements from its own plants. This was paralleled by the acquisition of five lake and river type tankers. Job of these tankers has been to carry crude to the Toronto refinery, picking it up at the pipeline outlet at Toledo, Ohio, or at Montreal, distributing finished products along the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence to the company's marine terminals. The B. A. transportation system was rounded out through chartering a fleet of ocean tankers to bring crude from U. S. ports on the Gulf of Mexico (sometimes from South America) to the refinery at Montreal.

At the same time that this progress was being achieved at the refining and distributing end, B. A. made its entry into the producing field. Through British American Oil Producing Co., a Delaware incorporation, oil lands were acquired and developed in six states.

(Continued on page 5)

Admits Air Crew Plan Threatened

House Discussion on Post Story Brings Confirmation From Air Minister Power

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—From Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defense for Air, has come official confirmation of the "alarming" shortage of enlistments for air crew as disclosed last week by The Financial Post in an Ottawa dispatch.

The Post article revealed for the first time that the air training plan was in jeopardy through lack of air crew. It quoted from an official memorandum to show that a closing down of schools or operating of plan at greatly reduced tempo was deemed inevitable by Air Force officials unless steps were taken by the government to grant priority to air crew over the needs of the armed services and other essential services or otherwise strengthen the government's manpower policy.

Gordon Graydon, Leader of the Opposition, raised the matter officially in the House on the basis of The Post article. In his carefully worded reply Mr. Power admitted:

1. **that "we have now reached the point where we are obtaining less than half our current monthly requirements."**
2. **that "we are seriously alarmed at the lack of recruits coming forward in a constant stream sufficient to meet our current requirements."**

Mr. Power made no reference to the contentious question of priority for air crew which has been a live issue between Army and Air Force

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Canned Fruits Likely Scarce

A fair supply of canned vegetables but a rather skimpy supply of tinned fruits is the prospect for Canadian housewives net next winter, The Financial Post is informed. This week's freezing of canned goods will undoubtedly help larders next winter but will hardly be sufficient to prevent a shortage of certain types of tinned fruits.

That is the situation as canning authorities now size it up, basing their estimates on canned goods on hand and crop prospects ahead.

Crops are conceded to be the most critical factor in the canning industry set-up just now. While labor costs of individual canning firms have risen as much as 40 to 50%, a fairly adequate supply of labor remains available to handle crops as they come forward.

Tin plate, at one time thought a serious problem, is stated to be available in adequate quantities for most canning uses and no early

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

See Coal Shortage Threat Being Eased

Conservation Measures Soon to be Launched, Hoped to Overcome Gap of Two Million Tons in Estimated Canadian Supply

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—The best and most up-to-date view on Canada's 1943-44 coal shortage is that it isn't as black as it has been recently painted. There are still anthracite and bituminous niggers in the coal pile, but they don't look nearly as threatening as was indicated by reports given out across the country a few weeks ago.

What looked like a 4 million tons gap between demand and supply has now been sharpened to somewhere between 1.5 and 2 million tons. Most of this, it is hoped, will be made up by nation-wide conservation plans which are shortly to be launched on a scale not hitherto attempted in Canada.

Some considerable further relief is expected by bonus and tax concessions shortly to be granted to Canadian miners and by further steps to obtain the use of skilled, able-bodied miners still in the armed forces and who have not been, up to now, willing to return to the mines to help boost domestic production.

Speaking in Toronto on July 14 a department official, O. C. Sturdy, indicated that Canada could look forward to only 50 or 75% of previous war-year coal requirements. He warned that nonessential industry might have to reduce coal consumption under government control. Apart from the fact that a widely published report of Mr. Sturdy's speech misquoted him as saying that 1,700 industries in Ontario and Quebec would have to close through lack of fuel, the impression left by the Sturdy speech is thought here to be very greatly exaggerated. (The Globe and Mail report is said to have correctly reported Sturdy as saying that there were 1,700 war industries whose needs must be met.)

Mr. Sturdy named the new Polymer plant at Sarnia as requiring 500,000 tons of coal this year. This estimate is now said to be almost 50% too high, with 350,000 tons a more likely figure. It has now been found that a number of other big industrial users have greatly exaggerated their needs.

Then, too, lake and rail shipments of coal from the United States have improved over the situation as it existed two months ago. If this situation continues to improve or be maintained, further improvement may be expected in respect of badly needed imports.

In the domestic field several important steps will shortly be announced, aimed to improve production.

Income Tax Concession

It is considered certain that a new and adjusted method of paying personal income tax will be introduced for miners which will tend to remove misconceptions as to how much the government was taking when miners worked overtime, etc.

It is also expected that the government itself will subsidize the miners by payment of a bonus for overtime and possibly as well by some form of incentive production bonus. This money will be paid by the treasury through the war emergency production board which was authorized to make such payments when coal was named a war emergency industry.

It is not likely that these bonus payments will be made free from income tax, but it is hoped that the new plan for paying the tax (and which will likely be extended to other industry as well) may remove fears that any extra pay merely goes directly back to the government.

So far, attempts to induce coal miners now in the army to return to the pits have met with very little success. The number that have returned is said to be only a fraction of the number known to be available. What is hoped for is that some new arrangement may be worked out whereby these men may be given temporary leave or made available on some new basis to assist domestic production.

Expect James Committee To End Activities Soon

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — Termination of the work of the James Committee on Postwar Reconstruction prior to the next session of Parliament is expected as a sequence to events that have transpired here in recent weeks.

At present, the James Committee has a number of subcommittees and special studies under way on various aspects of postwar reconstruction. What is reported as now agreed upon is that these be concluded as quickly as possible during the summer and that the committee shall then make its final and consolidated report.

As the committee now stands, it has no power to implement its recommendations or to operate on a "departmental" level. It may report direct to the Prime Minister, but has no tie-in with administrative agencies such as are likely to be called into action in the near future in order to bring postwar planning more directly into line with the near-term realities.

Canadian CED

Not long ago the government is reported to have turned down flatly a proposal that a new and important subcommittee of the James group be set up consisting of key industrialists and business leaders. The idea, apparently, was to form, as an offshoot of the James Committee, a sort of Canadian version of the U. S. Committee for Economic Development which is doing

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Ban Synthetic Rubber Ads

By STAFF WRITER

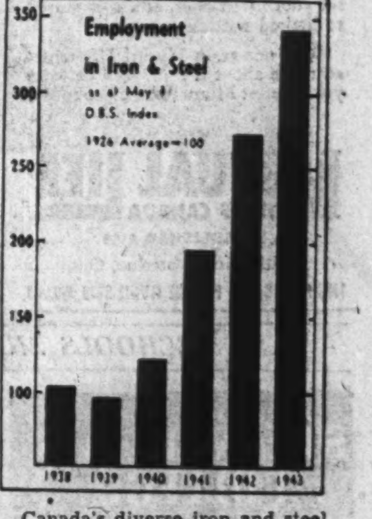
OTTAWA.—There is to be no advertising in Canada of synthetic rubber or of products made from vulcanizable synthetic rubber, according to an order of the deputy controller of rubber, J. A. Martin. The order was issued at the end of last month effective immediately. It is claimed here that the order was issued at the request of the majority of the rubber companies.

The order states that: "Effective immediately, advertising of vulcanizable synthetic rubber or articles made of vulcanizable synthetic rubber is not allowed." Advertising is interpreted as meaning "all forms of publicity" and to include newspapers, magazines, trade papers, handbills, readers, catalogs, direct mail, billboards, posters, window displays and streamers.

An explanatory paragraph attached to the order says that it is intended still to allow a tire dealer to display a tire in his window as his sign of trade so long as no mention is made of synthetic rubber. House or company publicity stressing the saving of rubber goods by

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Pace of Business



Canada's diverse iron and steel industry employed more than three times as many workers at May, this year than it did in either 1938 or 1939, based on the DBS index taking the 1926 average as 100. In spite of this gain, shortages of workers is a major reason for the industry's inability to maintain output in the past few months at desired levels.

Department store sales in June followed a downward trend, partly seasonal.

Newsprint production and shipment ratios in June rose slightly. Production in tons is down 12.9% to date this year.

Raw cotton used by Canadian textile mills in June was up 1.3% but six month total is down 4.1%.

Cigarette consumption in Canada was down less than 2% in June; six month total is 19.5% above a year ago.

Complete business data will be found on page 7.

FINE APPAREL MEN'S SHOP FOR MEN

SPORTS CLOTHES
FOR
CASUAL SMARTNESS

There is something undeniably distinctive about sports jackets and slacks expertly cut from high quality fabrics... And the wearing of sports things is sound economy too — it saves wear and tear on your better clothes... At the Men's Shop we have some really fine sports coats, either in rough, rich tweeds, or in smoother, lighter materials... Why not drop in and look them over?... You'll like their casual comfort as soon as you slip them on... Sports coats from $18.00 to $32.50; Slacks from $5.95 to $15.00.

The Men's Shop
Civil and Military Outfitters
Corner Bay and College Streets

EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

The War and Business

By
BRUCE MacKINNON

Pollsters' Predicament

No politician is more anxious to see one of the three parties take an undisputed lead in the Ontario election than are Dr. Gallup's pollmen. Reason: last week's poll showed a difference in popularity of only 3% between the most popular (Pro-Con) and the least popular (CCF) parties. So narrow a margin could easily be reversed in the actual voting, since the poll claims a margin of error of only 4%, most of which is unavoidable since it measures public opinion. The election measures only the opinions of those who vote.

Another possible headache for the poll is that its statistics measure only the division of the total vote, not the division of the seats. In the 1919 election the poll would have shown the Liberals winning the election. But because of its strength in the country, the UFO got an overwhelming majority of the seats despite a minority of the popular vote.

Even though the present tight situation presents a ticklish problem for the poll, Dr. Gallup's henchmen could at least point to the fact that Ontario politicians take it seriously. Before the report of last week Pro-Cons and Liberals were waging a two-party fight. Now it is definitely a three-way battle.

• • •

"Leg-do"

WPTB's business-freezing order has brought to the board a delicate problem. The order has two main goals: to prevent economic waste through entry of too many firms into a given line of business; and to protect existing trades from "unfair" competition from other trades seeking new lines for the duration. Thus, where a wartime substitute comes on the market, it is channelled as far as possible through the merchants and manufacturers who handled the wares it is to replace.

Channelling "leg-do" for ladies' limbs would, according to the code, have gone to hosiery makers for manufacturing, to hosiery dealers for distribution. But the problem had already been solved. "Leg-do" was already being produced and marketed by the cosmetics trade when the freezing order took effect.

Meantime, a shoe-polish maker had evolved his own tanning fluid, applied for and received a license to sell it to his own shoe-polish customers. Everything went well until drugstores and other cosmetics sellers took a liking to the shoe man's product, tried to get it for sale themselves. The polish maker tried to oblige, was batted to and fro between administrators who had trouble deciding whether he was now encroaching on a new field. After some weeks of uncertainty, the polish maker took the easy way out—quit making "leg-do" at all.

• • •

Liquidation

Fishermen got a pleasant surprise last week when a few dozen reels of precious copper wire, used for deep trolling for lake trout, appeared on sporting goods shelves. Practically unobtainable since 1940, the tackle had been kept in reserve to be fed out gradually to retailers over the war period. At least one dealer has apparently decided that "duration" is going to be shorter than expected.

• • •

No Nickel Back

Eastern Dairies annual report calls attention to a loss of over $169,000 attributed to the 5-cent deposit which has had to be paid on milk bottles in Ontario and Quebec the past year. The bottle problem has affected most of the dairies in the area.

Before the edict went into effect, milk consumers hoarded a bottle or two so as not to be caught short on their supplies, and these hoarded bottles did not have to be paid for by the consumers. But when these free bottles come back to the dairies, they have to be redeemed at five cents per, since you can't tell from looking at a bottle whether the deposit has been paid or not.

With millions of bottles outstanding, the cumulative loss to the dairies is substantial, but is partly compensated for by the fact that consumers are a good deal more conscientious about returning bottles. Incidentally, the nickel deposit does not cover the full cost of the bottle. Quarts usually cost eight cents apiece, with some reduction for buying in large quantities.

Must You Borrow
To Carry On Your War Work?

Your war work is your most important job. The Bank of Montreal encourages war-time saving, rather than *borrowing*, but there are cases where a timely bank loan not only saves money for the borrower but helps him to do a better job for VICTORY. Please feel free to discuss your financial needs in confidence with the manager of our nearest branch.

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Abitibi Plans Assessed

Common and preferred shareholders' committees of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. are now seeking jointly a reorganization plan which can be presented to the company's bondholders with a good chance of acceptance, The Financial Post is informed.

Collaboration of the two committees in an endeavor to secure such a plan is stated to arise from recognition that the interests of common and preferred shareholders are largely identical and that, if a plan can be formulated acceptable to both, considerable progress may have been achieved on the road to ultimate reorganization.

Ways and Means

Several plans have already been submitted to the committees by various financial groups, The Post is informed, and meetings have been held to evaluate the various ways and means proposed. It is necessary to keep in mind a basis acceptable to equity holders in relation to current market quotations for their securities and the wide fluctuations in price of these issues has been admittedly a problem in considering plans.

Income tax which would have to be paid by bondholders on accrued interest on Abitibi bonds may become an important factor holding up reorganization, it is reported possible. Some bondholders are stated to be in favor of continuing on the present basis, without reorganization, until some later date when income tax rates may be less onerous than at present. On the other hand, many bondholders have expressed a wish to see the company taken out of liquidation and the Ontario Government has gone on record as favoring a reorganization through Premier Harry Nixon.

Ban Synthetic Rubber Ads

(Continued from page 1)

proper care and emphasizing the government restrictions is said to be still in order, but "no mention is to be made of synthetic rubber."

No Trade Names

One reason behind the decision to ban synthetic rubber advertising in Canada is said to be the fact that as synthetic rubber tires come on the market they will carry no trade names.

Though few Canadians know it, there are a considerable number of 100% synthetic rubber tires on the market today and in use on Canadian passenger cars with high priority rating. These tires are gradually replacing the monthly issue of reclaimed rubber tires which have been sold to civilian users in recent months. Neither the reclaimed tires nor the new synthetic rubber tires bear any company trademark.

100% Standardized

Another reason given for the ban is that so far as industrial uses of synthetic rubber are concerned, even though individual firms will be permitted to use their trade names, the amount, number of products and formula for manufacturing these products is 100% standardized. Each firm is allowed a certain quota (far below what could be sold if more were available) and all products must conform to a certain prescribed formula as to composition, etc.

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Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Shawinigan W.	*4%	1961	Oct. 1	103
Unit. Amuse. A▲	5%	1956	Aug. 1	103½
Wood, A. & J.	6%	1944	Aug. 1	103
Dom. Telegraph	†5½%	1978	Aug. 2	100
Can. Pac. Rly.	4½%	1946	Sept. 1	100½
Can. Breweries A	5½%	1946	Sept. 15	102
Do., ser. B	5%	1951	Sept. 15	100½
Do.	4½%	1945	Sept. 15	102

*$2,224,000. ▲$19,000. †$6,000.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	3.52	3.85
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.70	4.10
Can. Investors	5.25	6.25
Corp. Investors	6.30	6.80
Trans-Canada	11.20	12.20

Canned Fruits Likely Scarce

(Continued from page 1)

change in this situation is expected. With tin saved in solder reported sufficient by itself to provide for three times the tin plate required in Canada, steel rather than tin has been the big problem for the tin can supply, it is stated.

Crop conditions have tended to improve as the season has advanced and, with a subsidy to the grower on several lines, it is possible total quantity of vegetables canned this year will not be far from that of last year. Preserving of fruits by canners, however, is not likely to be so extensive with fruit prices "gone crazy", as one canner puts it, and with no offsetting price increase for canned goods. Subsidies are restricted to four fruits for marmalades and jams.

Fruits didn't bulk large as a canning crop in 1942 and as far as this item is concerned 1943 volume may not be so much lower. Ordinarily fruit canning is about 25% of all canning business.

Vegetable growing conditions have tended to be spotty. Conditions in Ontario, a big producing area, have been fair to good. Quebec has had backward growing conditions, it is stated. B. C. crop prospects are classified as good.

Tomatoes, ordinarily the largest item in the whole canning business are expected to be in good supply this year although Ontario acreage is down 20%. The yield of peas in Canada has only been about 50% of that of last year's bumper crop and about 60% of a normal year, it is estimated.

Crop prospects, taken in conjunction with supplies of canned goods on hand, show why fruits are likely to be in much shorter supply than vegetables this coming winter—rationing or no rationing. Wholesalers and canners' supplies of canned fruits on hand showed a decline from 2,909,147 dozen cans on April 1, 1942, to 959,085 dozen cans on April 1, 1943. At rate of disappearance of supplies the first three months of this year, the April 1, 1943, supply by itself was little over two months' requirement. It is possible that retailers and the public have been buying in anticipation of shortages, trade sources admit.

Canned Fruits on Hand
(Dozens of Tins)

	April 1 1943	April 1 1942
Blueberries	3,103	16,065
Cherries	35,027	81,210
Grapefruit	25,059	46,662
Loganberries	345	13,099
Peaches	380,340	999,987
Pears	345,704	736,985
Pineapple	3,014	190,136
Plums, gages, etc.	91,059	248,371
Raspberries	6,455	20,077
Strawberries	1,780	36,537

Canned vegetable supply in most items has not shown the same declining tendency as has that of fruits, according to latest figures.

Canned Vegetables
(Dozens of Tins)

	April 1 1943	April 1 1942
Asparagus	35,653	76,260
Beans, green & waxed	398,862	373,715
Beans, baked	279,740	1,961,570
Beets	18,606	164,325
Carrots	16,828	62,871
Carrots & peas	24,697	50,118
Corn	774,857	708,569
Peas	1,784,622	1,070,098
Pumpkin	244,209	271,439
Spinach	25,703	32,642
Tomatoes	1,528,193	2,727,625

Several crops are yet in their early stages and their harvest later on will have an important effect on the over-all 1943 achievement of the canning industry.

An increase of 23% has been reported for corn acreage in western Ontario and prospects appear bright for a good yield in this category. Corn is one of the big canning crops.

Last year a bumper Ontario grape crop of 36,000 tons was experienced. While the Ontario estimate of 28,000 tons for 1943 represents a considerable decrease, it should still be a good normal crop, it is stated.

Admits Threat To Air Plan

(Continued from page 1)

authorities for the best part of two years. He indicated briefly the steps being taken to correct the present alarming situation as follows:

1. An intensive recruiting campaign is now under way.
2. The Air Force is remustering air crew from its present ground crew personnel. The number in the last month who were obtained in this way was stated as 761.
3. Steps are being taken to release men from essential and non-essential work in industry.

In regard to remustering as air crew of men now enlisted as RCAF ground crew, Mr. Power stated:

"We anticipate that this will be a fruitful source of potential flying men, though I by no means give any guarantee that those remustering will be sufficient to meet our requirements."

Mr. Power gave no indication as to what he hopes can be accomplished through transfer of keymen in industry. His statement on this part of the present effort to increase air crew intake was as follows:

"It is estimated that there are a very large number of young men of aircrew age and fitness in both essential and unessential industries. Many of these are persons who embarked on an industrial career before they reached the callable age and have since become important cogs in the industrial machine, to such an extent that employers are sometimes reluctant to permit them to enlist, and in some cases have categorized them as keymen.

"An industrial mobilization survey is now being undertaken by the National Selective Service in all the industrial plants in the Dominion. The Royal Canadian Air Force will be represented on this survey, and has hopes that with the co-operation of employers and the patriotic response of these young men, when the priority of need for their services as aircrew over that in industry is pointed out to them, will result in a new influx of recruits for flying training."

In an earlier interview, following The Post article, Mr. Power confirmed that aircrew reserves "are getting low." He is quoted as saying: "We had big reserves in January, but we are eating them up now."

"In January of this year, as a result of an intensive recruiting campaign carried on last autumn, the RCAF had a substantial reserve of many thousands of volunteers for aircrew training. These were on leave without pay to be called up later on, or employed in duties other than training for aircrew. In order to permit absorption of this reserve and in order that the period before candidates begin training might not be too long, recruiting for aircrew was not urgently pressed during the months of January and February. During the months of April, May and June there has been a noticeable falling-off in the number of those coming forward for aircrew training. In fact, we have now reached the point where we are obtaining less than half our current monthly requirements. We must state frankly that we are seriously alarmed at the lack of recruits coming forward in a constant stream sufficient to meet our current requirements.

Postwar Group Work Near End

(Continued from page 1)

important work in the postwar industrial field in the United States. Gilbert Jackson of Toronto, who recently resigned as a member of the National War Labor Committee, was reported as having been retained as the executive officer of the subcommittee and a list of "big names" was lined up to proceed with a country-wide factual study of postwar market possibilities from the viewpoint of raw materials, labor, capital and other material considerations.

Whether that study will now continue under private auspices is not known here. At any rate the government is said to have been very final in its decision that such a subcommittee should not have any official standing in terms of a governmental advisory body.

During the summer several important developments will be under way apart from the final work of the James Committee. The Commons subcommittee on reconstruction has asked permission to hold sittings during the summer so that it may hear from the premiers of the various provinces as to detailed information on economic requirements in respect of postwar reconstruction. The Senate Reconstruction Committee under chairmanship of Senator Norman Lambert is expecting to hold a joint meeting with a group of U. S. senators during the summer.

Meanwhile the backbone of the government's immediate plans for postwar action will be factual and interdepartmental studies by the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy, which is the body now charged with main responsibility for seeing that blueprints are ready and available as peace prospects loom. Chairman of this committee is Dr. Clifford Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance.

Bulk of the day-to-day responsibility falls on Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, who recently returned from sub rosa discussions on postwar matters with high-ranking officials in London. He was accompanied by Hector McKinnon, chairman of the Tariff Board; Yves Lamontagne of Department of Trade and Commerce, and Scott MacDonald of the Department of External Affairs.

McIntyre Profit Down 1st Quarter

A decrease of $112,313, equal to 14 cents a share, is shown in the net profits of McIntyre Porcupine for the first quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, compared with the same period in the previous year.

Earnings Statement—Three months ended June 30

	1943	1942
Gross income	2,067,171	2,471,007
Less: Costs incl. dev.	977,501	1,203,446
Taxes	325,203	388,535
Depreciation	40,578	42,824
Net income	723,889	836,202
Earnings per share	$0.91	$1.05

Active Trade in Unlisted Stocks

Plaxton, McDonnell & Co. state that some profit taking occurred among unlisted stocks. Trading volume was active.

Andian National continued its advance closing 24¼-25¾. Atlas Steels common held last week's level of 24-25. B. C. Pulp & Paper common lost 1 point at 11-12¼. Brown Co. 6% preferred eased 2½ points at 35-37½; the common advanced 5c. at $2.05-$2.55. Burns & Co. A sold at 11¾ for a gain of ½ point, then closed 11½-13.

Canada Wire & Cable 6½% preferred continued in demand, and was quoted 109-110½. Canadian Industries B eased 1 point at 165-167. Canadian Industries 7% preferred firmed 2 points at 169 bid.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance, an inactive trader was 130 bid up 3 points. Hayes Steel common advanced ¾ point closing 16-17. Standard Fuel 6½% preferred on news of payment on dividend arrears advanced 4 points closing 58-62. United Steel A preferred firmed 1¼ points closing 24¼-25½. Western Grain common traded actively closing 90c.-$1.40.

Memo From Washington

(Continued from page 1)

"Little Steel"—as contrasted with United States Steel Corp., or "Big Steel"—limits wage increases to a 15% cost-of-living grant over the levels prevailing on Jan. 1, 1941.

The labor leaders declared that if prices were not rolled back, they would have to change their position and demand that the "Little Steel" formula be broken and wages increased. As a matter of fact, labor has opposed the formula from its very inception, and in all the cases in which the NWLB has invoked it, the labor members of this tripartite body have dissented. But while dissenting, they have still remained on the NWLB and participated in its decisions. This is in pursuance of the no-strike pledge made by labor immediately after Pearl Harbor.

● There were other considerations, however, why the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O.—the only labor organization represented on the WLB—might choose not to break up the board. Chief of these was John L. Lewis, whose own campaign against the board had suddenly erupted again.

Since the Government had forced him to call off his three strikes in the mine fields, and ended up by taking control of the mines from the operators, Lewis had been quickly moving behind the scenes for his next assault against governmental authority.

One phase of his plan was to rejoin the A. F. of L. which he had left with his United Mine Workers in 1935 to form the C.I.O. The miners have since also left the C.I.O. But Lewis was once the dominant figure in the A.F.L. and if he could rejoin that organization, he probably would be again. So with a $60,000 check to cover initiation fees, he made application, and last week he met with an A.F.L. committee to talk over terms.

It quickly developed that the only terms Lewis would recognize were his own. He asked the A.F.L. to take him back without settling two jurisdictional problems: one, concerning District 50 of the U.M.W.A., the catch-all section which has been raiding in A.F.L. territory; the other, concerning the Progressive Miners of Illinois, the only miners in the country who belong to the A.F.L.

The day after Lewis tried to dictate to the A.F.L., he tried to dictate to the War Labor Board. Out of a clear sky he signed a new agreement with the Illinois Coal Operators Association, incorporating "portal-to-portal" pay as one of its features. Previously rejected by the WLB as a subterfuge for a hidden wage increase in violation of the "Little Steel" formula, "portal-to-portal" pay has bobbed up again in a contract which Lewis and the Illinois operators had signed, sealed and delivered to the labor board for its approval.

● The labor revolt against the stabilization program had important political implications. It coincided with a campaign by the C.I.O. to change "the present anti-labor Congress into a pro-labor win-the-war Congress."

There have always been pressure groups in American politics, and labor has long had its lobby in Washington. But this new campaign, Mr. Murray, head of the C.I.O., frankly admitted, will *function* through the 1944 Presidential campaign and take part in virtually all local and state elections. No idea of starting a third party is held, however, labor leaders say, so labor may be expected to play a more important role than ever within the American two-party system next year.

Another important political development to the conference of the unofficial (but authoritative) Republican Postwar Policy Association held in New York. This anti-isolationist section of the Republican Party, dominated by supporters of Wendell L. Willkie, frankly declared that unless the Republicans dropped all semblance of "narrow nationalism" and offered the public a "big and broad-gauge man," the public would be well advised to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to a fourth term.

The "big and broad-gauge man" could have been no one else but Willkie. Meanwhile the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Harrison E. Spangler, had made a survey of "public opinion" and reported that mathematically the Republicans are sure to win anyway in 1944. Undoubtedly Willkie has been studying arithmetic, too, and may soon be expected to go to the blackboard.

The Republicans didn't actually say the magic words "fourth term" in referring to 1944. But the right wing of the American Labor Party said them, in endorsing Mr. Roosevelt for next year. So the ice is broken. Anyone can jump in now.

Harpers Malartic Gold Mines has diamond drilling actively under way with the south part of the Cadillac break apparently intersected in the first hole put down. Some samples from the first core have been sent out for assaying. Contract calls for 10,000 ft. of drilling and the part presently being tested is the northeast corner which offers perhaps the best geological possibilities.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

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Municipal—	Date Issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
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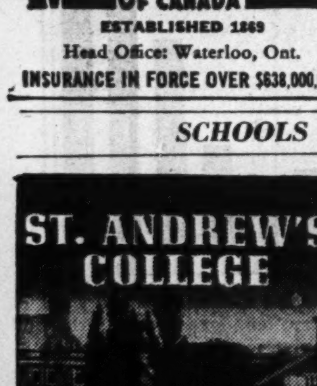

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In Your Opinion—

What About Better Voters' Lists?

The Question: How could we get more accurate, foolproof and economical voters' lists?

W. S. Beaton

Mayor, Sudbury, Ont.

I would suggest that voters' lists be prepared as formerly, according to Provincial Statutes RSO 1937, Chapter 7, Part 1, Section 5, as follows:

The clerk of each municipality is to make a list after the final revision of the assessment roll in three parts:

1. Names of all persons entitled to vote at both provincial and municipal elections.
2. Names of all persons entitled to vote at municipal elections only.
3. Names of all persons entitled to vote at provincial elections only.

This would leave only the unorganized portions of the province to be covered by enumerators. Provincial lists should be prepared from the above list. This would obviate considerable trouble as the assessors making their rounds would not know whether or not provincial or Dominion elections were pending.

More time should be given for appeals.

• • •

Alexander Brady

Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto.

The best method of achieving economical and accurate voters' lists is to enact compulsory enrollment of voters, whereby citizens are obliged by law to have themselves enrolled after residence for a requisite time in a district. This system has long been operative in Australian states and New Zealand, and has proved to be economic and effective.

• • •

K. B. Carson

Saint John, N.B.

We could get more accurate, foolproof and economical voters' lists through a less makeshift system of National Registration. Dominion and provincial voting qualifications should be practically identical. One electoral tabulation should provide for national voting and register for both federal and provincial elections. Register should be administered by permanent officials, free from political interference and having quasi-judicial status. The qualified voter should be registered and given a voting certificate valid in the registration area, for both federal and provincial elections. He could transfer through due process, but transfers would not be recognized within a certain period preceding election.

• • •

Charles W. Cox

Mayor, Port Arthur, Ont.

In the interests of more accurate and economical enumeration of voters, I believe, since our mails service everyone, that a proper form of questionnaire should be mailed generally to all householders to be returned in specified time. This would place all the onus on the individual and would provide less opportunity for errors and the usual complaint that enumerators failed to call or the person was not home due to no previous advice of the enumerator's visit. The present system is certainly inadequate and a mass of confusion and mistakes. This would also eliminate heavy enumeration costs. The revision board's work also would be lightened.

• • •

E. N. Davis

Editor, The Herald, Prince Albert, Sask.

Election lists are antiquated. National "Cradle to Grave" identification folders should be compulsory for everyone, with pictures, finger prints, description, citizenship data, etc. This is the most foolproof, accurate and economical method. The poll official checks eligibility to vote from data on folder, checks identity from photo, and the description, and makes an entry to prevent voting again. The use of identification cards in war factories has proved their value. Anyway, something like this will be needed after the war under the complicated social security setup, so why not save money by using it for elections.

• • •

John C. Farthing, Jr.

Bishops College School, Lennoxville, Que.

To judge from newspaper reports of trouble with election the root and sole cause thereof seemed to be an absence of any initial of purpose in those responsible for the proper administration of such matter—either that, or it was a neglect of their public responsibility. It is not primarily a matter of organization or technique, for how can accuracy and economy exist where honesty is not apparently expected, or even, as it seems, desired. Our responsible public officers should be held accountable for such undermining of free institutions.

• • •

G. Howard Ferguson

President, Crown Life Insurance Co., Toronto; former Ontario premier and High Commissioner to Great Britain.

All the laws in the world cannot assure us against fools, liars or thieves. The personality and character of the individual is the vital factor. If we are to have an accurate list of voters, enumerators must be intelligent, competent and honest, with a proper sense of their responsibility and the importance of their work as a public duty.

• • •

Robert A. Gurney

News Editor, The Daily Colonist, Victoria, B.C.

If we could assume that the vast majority of Canadians would treat their ballot as a sacred trust, there would be no necessity for the compilation of voters' lists. Everyone over the age of 21 has a right to vote. The voter should be admitted to the ballot on presentation of his registration card. Voting should be carried on over a period of several days and the final result announced by the chief electoral officer. The voter should vote for the candidate in the constituency in which the voter is resident at the time of polling. For every dishonest voter there would be 10,000 honest. The presented system is outmoded and filled with opportunities for malicious practices.

Gordon B. Isnor

Merchant and Member of Parliament, Halifax, N.S.

Compilation of voters' list at present is adequate if provision and appointment of enumerators is conscientiously and honestly carried out. I believe the present system safeguards all and is economical.

Believing that everyone should make use of their vote as provided by the Franchise Act, I feel greater use should be made of our National Registration Certificates. Provision should be made which would permit any citizen, by producing his Registration Certificate and taking the necessary oath that he had not previously voted, to have the opportunity of casting his vote.

I am also in favor of inaugurating a voting system whereby all would be obliged to vote in the district in which they were residing on election day. This, I believe, would eliminate considerable expense and give all an opportunity to vote.

• • •

E. B. Jolliffe

Toronto lawyer and Ontario CCF leader.

Municipal lists should be thoroughly revised each year by subdivisions and supplemented by revision prior to each provincial and federal election. The machinery for so doing already exists in the municipalities under the Voters' Lists Act, but needs to be improved. More time should be allowed prior to the election for revision. The compilation of special lists for each election is wasteful and inefficient. It is important that a permanent list should enable the election results to reflect the wishes of the people.

• • •

W. W. Kennedy

Former Member of Parliament, Winnipeg, Man.

I would suggest:

1. Personal registration of electors.
2. Publication of voters' lists in each constituency.
3. Court of Revision to add to or strike off names from the published list.
4. Special provisions for registration of electors unable to register personally through absence or illness.

• • •

William Morrison

Mayor, Hamilton, Ont.

The basis of the municipal voter's list, if in order of house numbers, should be subject to checking to bring it up to date, and to the usual Courts of Revision. Street order and house numbers give a setup to check with current occupancies. Every house will be accounted for and omissions will be less liable than under present methods. Reference to the municipal list is optional but it should be compulsory, thus making use of the work of the experienced assessors. A sample voters' list should be mailed.

• • •

Hon. Dr. Raymond D. Morand

Windsor, Ont.

Abolish voters' lists entirely. Make compulsory national registration permanent, with age, address, photo and signature on registration card. This is needed for other purposes anyway. Have fewer polling places at different points in the riding where anyone living in the riding may vote. Returning officers should use a perforating punch on the registration card at the time of voting, showing date and number of polling booth. This will permit everyone to vote once only and stop fraud. This method may be used for federal, provincial, municipal or by-elections, being always ready, and it will not cost 20% of the present method.

• • •

F. H. Patterson, K.C.

Truro, N.S.

I doubt if the Federal Franchise Act in general can be greatly improved upon if honestly, efficiently and impartially administered. The provision regarding swearing in voters on election day in rural districts is unwise, and is an invitation for, and not a protection against, fraud, particularly in rural polls adjacent to cities. Urban lists should also be available at an early date, giving ample time for thorough checking and inspection.

• • •

Dana H. Porter

Barrister, Toronto.

The enumeration of a voters' list is always a matter of great difficulty. Under the present system, at each election a new list is enumerated and prepared. In preparing this list, there is no reference to any former list. The accuracy of the enumeration depends entirely upon the care taken by a large number of individual enumerators, each of whom works alone and unchecked.

I think a substantial improvement could be made if the list were compared with former available lists, both Dominion and provincial and also the municipal list. These last are generally kept up-to-date and in reasonably good shape. Any discrepancies between these lists could then readily be investigated. It is highly important to have some means of checking the work of enumerators.

• • •

Capt. W. A. Tucker

Member of Parliament, Rosthern, Sask.

I have no firsthand intimate knowledge of the conduct of elections, including preparation of voters' lists in other than rural polling districts. So far as such districts are concerned, I do know that the system devised by the Parliamentary Committee for the last Federal election worked well in 1940. It was as accurate and foolproof as possible and had due regard to economy. The committee which set it up was composed of very able men from all parties who carefully considered all suggested improvements and adopted many which seemed desirable at the time. I felt and still feel it would have been hard to improve on the job they did.

More Home Owners In City of Vancouver

Dominion Housing Survey Illustrates Trends in Real Estate Ownership, Rentals, etc. in Recent years

Do you know that:

Nearly four times as many people own their own homes in Toronto as in Montreal (42.0% against 11.2%);

The average value of an owner-occupied Ottawa home at $5,000 is more than $2,000 greater than the $2,879 for an Edmonton home;

Average rents in Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton and Windsor, are all the same—$26 a month;

There are 17 times as many frame homes in Vancouver as in Toronto (71.3% as against 4.1%);

Nearly 90% (88.6%) of all Montreal dwellings are apartments?

These and many other interesting facts are brought out in a bulletin of the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research which presents for the first time DBS statistics on the 1941 census of housing in nine leading Canadian cities.

Ownership is Varied

One of the outstanding features brought out by the survey is the way home ownership varies across the country. Ownership was highest in Vancouver — over 50%. Survey results show:

City:	Population 1941 census	No. of houses 10% of total	—Ownership— Owners %	Tenants %
Montreal	890,234	19,735	11.2	88.8
Toronto	657,612	14,646	42.0	58.0
Vanc'ver	271,597	7,125	50.9	49.1
Winnipeg	217,994	4,818	44.2	55.8
Hamilton	164,719	3,876	44.5	55.5
Quebec	147,908	2,637	19.5	80.5
Ottawa	150,861	2,964	28.8	71.2
Edmonton	92,404	2,171	48.8	51.2
Windsor	104,415	2,490	36.3	63.7

In areas where most homes were of brick, owner-occupied home values (as estimated by the owner) generally ran higher than in areas of predominantly frame construction, such as Vancouver and Edmonton. This is shown in the following tabulation:

	Construction Brick %	Wood %	Average value of owned homes $	Average monthly rent of tenants $
Montreal ..	85.0	3.8	3,937	26
Toronto ...	85.3	4.1	4,684	35
Vancouver	5.9	71.3	3,090	26
Winnipeg	26.7	59.9	3,443	31
Hamilton ..	69.4	24.6	3,898	27
Quebec ...	82.7	10.7	4,044	28
Ottawa	73.9	16.8	5,000	36
Edmonton .	11.2	72.3	2,879	26
Windsor ...	49.6	40.3	3,409	26

The proportion of total homes mortgaged usually varied between 40% and 60% but in Edmonton the figure was only 21.3%. Despite the low proportion of homes mortgaged, however, Edmonton paid one of the higher interest rates, the following table shows:

	Per cent homes mortgaged %	Average mortgage $	Annual payment $	Rate of interest %
Montreal ..	53.6	2,191	248	5.7
Toronto	59.5	2,323	220	5.7
Vancouver .	41.1	1,650	296	6.0
Winnipeg ..	39.3	1,611	294	6.3
Hamilton ..	56.4	1,890	204	5.8
Quebec	40.9	2,647	294	5.7
Ottawa	47.8	2,206	245	5.5
Edmonton ..	21.3	989	313	5.9
Windsor	48.9	1,917	338	5.4

Living habits show perhaps the greatest variation of all. In Montreal only 6.9% of families live in single homes, it is estimated, against a high of 75.9% for Edmonton, as shown by the following tabulation:

	—Type of Dwelling— Single %	Semi-detached %	Apartments %
Montreal	6.9	2.7	88.6
Toronto	36.9	30.3	25.2
Vancouver	75.2	2.4	21.6
Winnipeg	65.8	4.9	28.0
Hamilton	73.9	5.0	19.9
Quebec	14.3	4.3	80.6
Ottawa	38.4	15.3	37.1
Edmonton	75.9	3.6	20.3
Windsor	58.7	9.0	30.5

Comparison of the table below with that on types of construction above brings out an interesting fact: repairs on dwellings are needed most urgently in areas where there is a large proportion of frame dwellings. Taxes apparently conform rather closely with estimated value of homes.

	—Condition— repairs needed %	cost of repairs $	Average taxes per house property $	water $
Montreal ..	13.1	128	168	25
Toronto ...	13.0	125	135	13
Vancouver.	18.2	104	96	16
Winnipeg .	21.3	107	109	15
Hamilton ..	17.8	127	126	12
Quebec ...	17.5	117	174	28
Ottawa ...	12.0	154	172	16
Edmonton .	24.8	146	100	20
Windsor ..	22.5	171	112	14

Quebec and its French-speaking population have long been credited with large families. Statistics support the view that there are larger numbers in the Quebec family group but the difference is not nearly as great as many people think—so the following table suggests:

	Average per Dwelling Persons	Rooms
Montreal	4.4	5.0
Toronto	4.3	6.1
Vancouver	3.6	4.9
Winnipeg	4.3	5.2
Hamilton	4.0	5.8
Quebec	5.2	5.6
Ottawa	4.5	6.0
Edmonton	3.9	4.7
Windsor	4.1	5.4

The proportion of homes with modern installed conveniences turns out highest in Quebec (in the first nine cities of Canada, while Edmonton takes the lowest position. Comparative data is:

	Toilet Facilities Exclusive Bath or Shower %	Use of Flush Toilet %
Montreal	83.9	96.4
Toronto	81.4	83.2
Vancouver	86.5	90.3
Winnipeg	75.6	85.5
Hamilton	87.1	92.4
Quebec	65.3	96.8
Ottawa	84.1	90.3
Edmonton	64.3	71.0
Windsor	88.6	93.1

Owners tend to live longer in houses than tenants, the survey indicated. For instance, typical owner-occupants in Toronto homes had been there an average of 15.9 years compared with 4.5 years for average tenants. Tenants in Toronto homes were revealed at a slight disadvantage as compared to owner-occupants. This was so in regards furnace heating, refrigeration, gas or electric cooking facilities, exclusive use of flush toilet and bath or shower.

East Kootenay Power reports that Thomas Irving was elected to the board of directors at the annual meeting held last week. Mr. Irving is treasurer of the company, and his appointment fills the vacancy left by the death of the Hon. Gordon Scott. The other directors were re-elected.

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To do this puts a great onus on Canadian industry. General Steel Wares has long since gone into action with its great productive facilities for the skilled fabrication of a wide range of steel products needed in the Armed Forces. Millions of articles have already been produced and the output is increasing daily.
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306
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Company Reports

Lake Shore Mines

A further decline in production for the quarter ended June 30, 1943, is reported by Lake Shore Mines. Tons milled in the quarter were 72,510 compared with 82,799 the previous quarter.

Quarter ended	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Bullion recov. (000)
Sept. 30, 1942	92,902	1,010	$14.98	$1,392
Dec. 31, 1942	90,589	985	15.74	1,426
Mar. 31, 1943	82,799	920	18.26	1,513
June 30, 1943	72,510	797	16.67	1,209

McDougall-Segur

Report of McDougall-Segur Exploration shows an increase in profits to $12,886 from $9,575 the previous year.

During the year the company acquired a one-ninth interest in 19,200 acres known as the Sullivan Creek Structure, located 20 miles west of Turner Valley. Drilling is at present being carried on.

An increase of 15 cents a barrel in the crude oil price does not show clearly in revenue figures due to the declining production by the company's principal investment interests.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended March 31	1943	1942
Divids. received:		
Royalite Oil Co.	$4,400	$4,400
Sunset Oils	7,083	7,083
Net royalties rec'd.	2,641	2,878
Gross royalties	1,112	1,453
Bal. from prod. a/c	1,668	1,755
Other income	1,233	871
Total revenue	18,137	18,440
Less: Gen. expense	5,004	5,269
Deprec. & allow.	247	3,596
Net profit	12,886	9,575
Add: Prev. surplus	10,217	30,610
Inc. tax adj.	......	32
Less: Est. loss in Sheppard Creek well	......	10,000
w/o Princess well	......	20,000
	23,103	10,217
Earned per share	$0.004	$0.003
Working capital	$31,332	$21,673

Granby Consol.

A further decline in the profits of Granby consolidated for the second quarter of 1943 reflects the increasing shortage of labor and the need to bring current shipments in line with development work, the company reports.

Underground crews now working at Copper Mountain on ore production and development work now represent only about 50% of normal. Net income for the quarter was $36,325.

Operating Statement, 1943	1st quar.	2nd quar.
Operating profit	132,718	156,258
Less: Inc. & oth. taxes	25,756	31,657
Deplet. & deprec.	70,637	71,801
Net income	36,325	52,800

Powell Rouyn

Increased profits of $51,402, earned by Powell Rouyn for the quarter ended June 30, 1943, are due to use of reserves of broken ore, L. M. Keachie, president reports.

The president states that the labor situation is showing signs of improvement. A new hoist will be installed and in operation by the end of the month. Crosscuts on the 1,700 and 2,000-ft. levels were completed and drifting undertaken with encouraging results.

Operating Results, 3 Months ended June 30	1943	1942
Tons treated	69,869	75,561
Gross value	$347,350	$305,165
Operating profit	119,575	87,078
Less: Deprec.	44,700	36,966
Dom. & prov. taxes	23,472	14,527
	51,403	35,585

Sunset Oils

Net profits of Sunset Oils showed a decrease of $9,313 for the year ended March 31, 1943, over the previous year's figure.

Dividends of 3 cents a share were earned making 136% of the par value of the shares paid out since incorporation. The company has invested $6,666 in a ninth interest in the Sullivan Creek properties on which drilling has progressed to 3,064 ft. with the favorable indication of wet gas being encountered in the lime formation.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended March 31	1943	1942
Oil & gas sales	$99,502	$130,575
Less: Royalties	29,522	38,171
Net sales revenue	69,980	92,404
Add: Other income	1,384	902
Total revenue	71,364	93,306
Less: Rent & insur.	1,420	1,525
Maint. & sundry	2,250	3,263
Wages	8,666	8,959
Operating profit	59,028	79,559
Less: Rent & services	1,200	1,200
Salary—president	1,500	1,500
Taxes	492	1,415
Miscellaneous	3,343	2,672
Depreciation	15,068	15,070
Inc. & E.P. taxes	24,542	9,526
Recov. of devel. costs	4,799	30,778
Net profit	8,084	17,398
Less: Dividends	50,400	50,400
Deficit for year	42,316	33,002
Add: Previous deficit	218,012	185,122
Invent. adj.	......	16
Less: Tax adj.	2,536	128
Deficit forward	257,792	218,011
Earned per share	$0.0048	$0.0136
Paid	0.03	0.03
Working capital	$51,438	$53,267

Saguenay Power

Earnings of Saguenay Power for the quarter ended June 3 amounted to $299,613 after all charges, which is above the quarterly average for the first six months of 1943 and below 1942 earnings in the same period. Dividends of $1 a share were paid on the common stock.

Power generation at Isle Maligne station of Saguenay Power during the second quarter of 1943 was 642,323,000 kw.h. and 47,316,848 kw.h. were received from other sources. This compares with deliveries of 625,316,003 kw.h. in the preceding quarter. 85% of sales went to the aluminum industry.

Income, Surplus—Six months ended June 30	1943	1942
Operating revenue	$2,814,085	$3,322,455
Less: Operating exp.	619,296	560,333
Operating profit	2,194,789	2,762,122
Add: Other income	49,616	34,111
Net earnings	2,244,405	2,796,233
Less: Debt int. & exp.	811,465	818,534
Depreciation	369,260	364,845
Inc. & E. P. taxes	504,814	776,940
Net income	558,866	835,914
Less: Dividends	557,504	452,504
Surplus for period	1,362	383,410
Add: Prev. surplus	4,398,642	3,978,700
Surplus forward	4,400,004	4,362,110

Canadian Wirebound

Net profit of $88,336 was shown by Canadian Wirebound Boxes for the year ended April 30, 1943, representing a decline over the previous year's figure of $139,547. This reduced profit is, however, augmented by $15,035 refundable excess profits tax not included in it due to its deferred character.

The program of plant rehabilitation in preparation for increased war orders is now completed, A. M. Dunn, president, reports. Arrears of class A dividends have been reduced by a further 50 cents a share, bringing arrears at April 30, 1943, to $1.25 a share. This reduction was made, however, at the expense of surplus.

Income, Surplus—Years ended April 30	1943	1942
Operating profit	$327,085	$359,339
Less: Depreciation	94,590	91,792
Inc. & E.P. taxes	▲144,159	128,000
Net profit	88,336	139,547
Special srpls a/c	7,066	11,375
Less: Class "A" divds.	101,830	101,830
Surplus for year	*20,560	26,342
Add: Prev. surplus	224,856	224,311
Adj. of reserves	32,157	......
Ref. E.P. tax	15,305	......
Less: Fed. tax adj.	65,138	25,797
Balance forward	186,620	224,856
▲Incl. $15,305 ref. E.P.T.	*Deficit.	
Earned per share:		
Class A	$1.59	$2.52
Paid	2.00	2.00
Class B	......	*1.13
Paid	nil	nil
*After allowing for participating feature.		
Working capital	$274,553	$226,226

Acme Farmers

Net profits of $49,413 for the year ended March 31, 1943, as against $40,789 the previous year were reported by Acme Farmer's Dairy, Toronto, an Eastern Dairies unit.

This increase was made in spite of increased costs in the item of bottle loss alone $107,631. The provision for depreciation was reduced almost $100,000, accounting for this to a large degree.

Income, Surplus—Years ended March 31	1943	1942
Operating profit	$354,690	$293,022
Add: Other income	9,725	230
Total earnings	364,415	293,252
Less: Int. on deb.	49,000	49,000
Exec. remun.	8,323	8,480
Directors fees	860	660
W/o bottle account	107,631	......
Depreciation	69,935	167,212
Inc. & E.P. taxes	▲79,253	27,111
Net profit	49,413	40,789
Add: Prev. surplus	304,934	264,145
Prior yr. adj.	92	......
Balance forward	354,439	304,934
▲Surplus to final determination. Est. refundable E.P.T. $3,907.		
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$7.06	$5.83
Paid	nil	nil
Working capital	$456,322	$284,767

GIVEN NEW POST

J. L. Davignon, newly appointed manager of branches for the district of Montreal of Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Transit Controller Gray Eases 50-Mile Bus Limit

To assure adequate loading of passenger buses on certain routes, notably Montreal-Ottawa, Winnipeg-Kenora, Lethbridge-Trail, last November's 50-mile-ticket limit has been modified in particular cases from month to month by permitting the carrying of a number of "through" passengers on a reserved seat basis provided this does not require "extra sections," i.e. additional buses, Transit Controller George S. Gray tells The Financial Post.

Such cases have been dealt with on their individual merits, Mr. Gray says, and only in response to clear evidence of unsatisfied local service demand, or of operators running under-loaded equipment, representing waste and important loss of revenue.

"The 50-mile limit is otherwise unchanged and carriers are still under monthly quota control as regards mileage and number of trips on many routes which are also served by rail," Mr. Gray said.

The November order prohibits sale, with the exception noted in the foregoing, of a bus ticket for any trip exceeding 50 miles in one direction on routes which duplicate railway facilities.

Still Trying

"We have been and are still trying to discourage long-haul movement by bus, but we consider continuance of the schedule in effect locally to be essential to the necessary movement of the local resident and short-haul traveller," Mr. Gray said.

"Transit control has been largely effective," the Controller asserted. "The 50-mile limit, and the arbitrary control that the authority has had to apply to interurban services, have resulted in diversion of 35% of interurban bus mileage to the service of war industry, the armed forces and other essential requirements."

Controllable?

A proportion of the travelling public is "beating" the intent of the 50-mile limit and has been doing so right along, operators admit.

Apart from limitations on service exercised by controls governing the carriers, public conscience is held to be the only deterrent.

It is pointed out that short of unworkably ponderous or Gestapo-like control measures, it is impossible to govern public travel to the extent, for example, of preventing repeated ticket purchases along an extended route.

United Cigar-Whelan Stores reports a net profit of $446,031 for the six months ended June 30, 1943, compared with $326,079 for the corresponding period of 1942. These figures, equal to $7.05 and $5.12 a share respectively, are after income taxes of $613,000 in 1943 against $180,000 for the 1942 period.

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YOU PAY THESE TAXES

Direct taxes imposed by the Liberal Government have increased since 1934 from 42 millions to 92 millions in 1942. In the same period Ontario's net debt has swollen from 358 millions to 495 millions. In the same period the net provincial debt has grown by 137 millions. The budget voted by the Legislature to finance Ontario for the current year was 125 millions.

THESE ARE THE COLD FACTS ABOUT THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION

WHAT ABOUT THE MUNICIPALITIES?

HERE IS WHAT THE TORONTO STAR SAID:

Feb. 21, 1940

CROSS AND THE MUNICIPALITIES

Hon. Eric Cross has made a bitter attack upon Toronto as a city which refuses to extend its limits, and which has increased its tax rate despite alleged assistance from the provincial government to the extent of $4,200,000 during Mayor Day's term of office. Mr. Cross boasts that between 1934 and 1938 the net debt of the municipalities of Ontario was reduced from $484,000,000 to $400,000,000.

What Mr. Cross seems to need is a supply of facts. The Toronto tax rate of 34.75 mills in 1939 compares with 35.70 mills the year before Mayor Day took office, and with 34.85 mills the year before that. Instead of being up, as Mr. Cross suggests, the rate is down.

It is down, but it would have been up, and very much up, if Toronto had extended its limits, as Mr. Cross seems to think it should have extended them. Everyone knows that. Mr. Cross can hardly be unaware of it.

His mind is busy, however, with the "assistance" which his government has given the municipalities, including a share of the gasoline tax which was less than what they were entitled to, and which the government is now snatching away. He seems to have forgotten all about the municipal income tax which Toronto and other cities collected, and which the Hepburn government took away from them. Mr. Cross should tell what the government took, as well as what the government gave.

Finally, there is the reduction in municipal debt for which Mr. Cross takes credit, and not for the first time. The municipalities of Ontario have reduced their debts by their own efforts. Toronto alone accounts for about $30,000,000 of the reduction up to the end of 1938, and for another $11,000,000 since that time. For Mr. Cross to pat himself on the back for this is an insult to municipal government.

His citation of the splendid decrease in municipal debts does, however, serve one useful purpose. It affords a striking contrast to the increase of approximately $100,000,000 in the province's direct and indirect debt since March 31, 1935. And that is the debt for which Mr. Cross and his colleagues are responsible.

HERE IS WHAT THE LIBERALS SAY:

From a Liberal Campaign Advertisement
Saturday Night
July 24, 1943

SOLVENCY OF THE MUNICIPALITIES RESTORED

By 1934, scores of Ontario Municipalities were in dire financial straits—38 of them bankrupt . . . $108,000,000.00 in default, or over a fifth of the entire municipal debt . . . due partly to the depression, partly due to a Conservative Government that added to the Municipalities' burdens.

From 1934 to 1943, the 38 municipalities have been brought out of default, the municipal debt reduced by over $200,000,000.00 and not a dollar of principal lost.

Thanks to the guidance and co-operation of the Liberal Administration, the municipalities are not only solvent once again but are also in a powerful position to meet post-war problems.

And Here's what the Board of Trade Journal said in its June 1943 issue:

"ONTARIO PROVINCIAL TAXATION SOARS"

"REDUCTION OF PROVINCIAL ESTABLISHMENT A WARTIME NECESSITY"

The Progressive Conservative Party looks forward to the future of this great Province with confidence. By its sound progressive platform and faith in its ability to give this Province a good business administration an appeal for support has been offered to the electorate. Your vote, cast for the Progressive Conservative candidate on Wednesday, August 4, will enable George Drew and his followers to fulfill the obligations publicly undertaken in the 22 point programme.

Elect GEORGE DREW Premier

avoid another costly election

VOTE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE AUG. 4

Published by Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario

The Outlook for B. A. Oil

(Continued from page 1)

Today, the U. S. properties include some 450 producing wells, with a total allowable production of about 25,000 bbls. daily, roughly 90% of present refinery demands. Movement of this oil is aided by another subsidiary, Toronto Pipe Line Co., which operates pipe lines in several important U. S. oil fields.

And from Canada's Turner Valley, B. A. has contracted for crude oil for its Calgary and Moose Jaw refineries and to serve its prairie outlets. Both in Canada and in the major potential oil lands of the United States, the company is continuing a program of active exploration for additional reserves.

Most important result of this program from the investor's viewpoint is that it has provided the company with enough current production to meet most of its needs (occasionally, in periods of low refinery demand, there has been a surplus) and with a reserve of oil underground that would last between five and six years at current rates of consumption.

Latest phase in the British American evolution is the construction of the refinery at Clarkson, near Toronto, which is to have an annual capacity of some 10 million gallons of lubricating oil, together with an additional 60 million gallons of gasoline of which the latter will be aviation gasoline for the duration of the war. Completion, expected in the fall of 1943, will supply all B. A.'s lubricating needs. After the war, this refinery will enable B. A. to offer the public improved motor fuels and lubricants, now used in furthering Canada's war effort.

When the last pipe is fitted at Clarkson, the long process of integration will be practically complete. It will be able to offer its customers any type of commercial petroleum products.

High Octane Fuels

Where does B. A. stand in 100-plus octane gasoline?

At present there is one Crown plant in operation at Calgary producing "alkylates" which, blended with high grade aviation gasoline, produce 100-octane fuel. A similar Crown plant is being built at Montreal. These plants take vapor gas from local refineries, convert it into blending agents which become the property of the Government and is subject to the Government's instructions as to its use in the production of 100-octane aviation gasoline.

After the war, the alkylate plants are to accept feed stocks from the refineries for processing into alkylate on a customs basis. This will assure B. A. of the ability to produce 100-octane gasoline by the alkylate method.

In a field where research is so constantly opening new methods, there is no assurance that the alkylate method (or any other current method) will remain the most desirable method of producing high octane gasoline for any length of time.

There are already half-a-dozen processes for making these superfuels, some of which run well above the 100-octane mark. And some of these processes are "owned" by chemical development and construction firms who will give rights to their processes to any firm which orders the necessary equipment from them. B. A. or any other oil concern will be able to produce 100-octane fuels, provided they wish to enter the field.

Many a hard-headed engineer doubts very much whether the average consumer wants the light, powerful, economical car of the future as much as he thinks he does. They point out that to get the same performance benefits out of 100-octane gas as the airman does, the motorist would have to tend his motors with equal care, would have to have the instrument board and training of an aviation engineer. They also point out that most of the proponents of the car of the future are aircraft builders or shipbuilders, neither of whom have ever built anything to be driven by the average motorist.

In short, while they expect an improvement in engines and a boost in octane of motor fuel to perhaps 85 or 90, they don't think anything more radical would be saleable for some time to come.

If they prove wrong, the petroleum industry will not suffer greatly, since it can quickly adapt to production of 100-octane plus if needed.

If an effective demand for this type of fuel should develop, it will require changes in the distribution as well as the refinery equipment. High test fuels tend to lose their octane rating very rapidly, and to get full value each service station would have to install pressure storage tanks, and a similar tank would have to be installed in automobiles. Otherwise, the motor designed for 100 octane gasoline might actually get something around 75 or 80, and would soon knock itself to pieces.

A considerably more certain market for high octane fuels will develop, as it has already done in part, from the projected increase in commercial air transport after the war. Whether the company expands further in this field will depend largely on demand.

But the possibility of a big demand from commercial planes, possibly from privately owned helicopters (which could probably be supplied from many of the larger service stations) indicates that production of 100 octane gasoline on a fairly large scale is a reasonably strong probability.

Transport Costs to Drop

During the war, costs of transporting crude oil have skyrocketed because of the tanker shortage, war risk insurance, and the delays of convoys. The many pipelines that have been built have not cut transport costs and are not likely to do so after the war unless rates are drastically reduced. Of considerably more importance in future transport costs is the present trend toward larger and faster ocean tankers.

For the immediate outlook, B. A.'s status appears to be as favorable as other companies in the industry. Wartime taxes have brought the coverage of dividends by earnings to a 3% margin of safety. Wartime price ceilings and controls have prevented the company from concentrating production on the most profitable lines, with a consequent encroachment on operating profits.

But the overall demand has been sufficient to counteract adverse wartime influences and while coverage is low, B. A. has an earnings insurance from its U. S. operations. Since 1937, earnings of the subsidiary have ranged between $1 million and $1.4 millions annually. In the same years, dividends paid to the parent company have totalled only $1.6 millions. There should be a reserve of approximately $5 millions of undistributed earnings in the American subsidiaries, part of which at least could be tapped if the transition to peacetime operations brought temporarily low earnings. Aside from the transition period, the long-term outlook for B. A. will be closely linked with the trend in automobile design, the price of automobiles, and the level of national income.

Aside from the transition period, the long-term outlook for B. A. will be closely linked with the trend in automobile design, the price of automobiles, and the level of national income.

A company which has paid at least 80 cents a share in dividends annually and since 1937 $1 a share, and has been able at the same time to provide the majority of its funds for expansion out of earnings, is not likely to experience difficulty in maintaining its record under any circumstances now predictable.

If anything, the probabilities are in the other direction. If we are able to maintain national income at anything approaching present levels, or if the price of automobiles should be lowered, Canada could in all probability support twice the present number of passenger vehicles. (On a per capita basis, the United States has already twice as many cars as Canada).

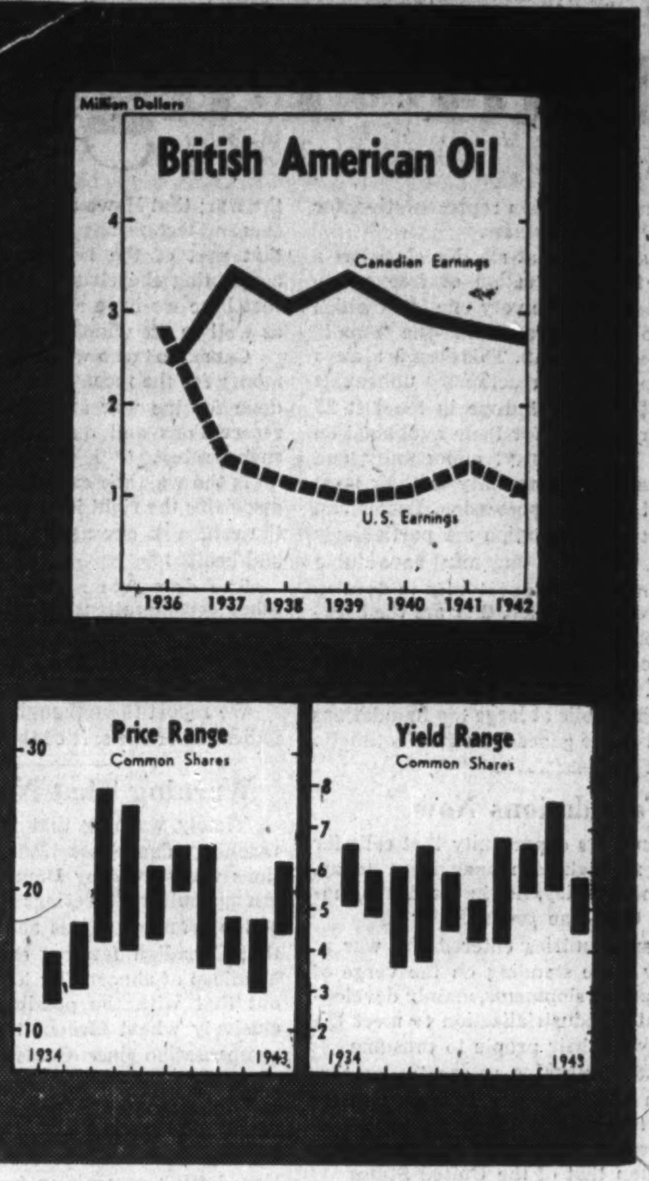
If either of these possibilities materialize, and particularly if they are accompanied by expansion of Canada's currently limited number of "super-highways," B. A's volume of business could easily double, and per share earnings show an even greater increase.

As with other long-term predictions, growth of this nature would take a period of years, and the profitableness of the expansion would be contingent on postwar taxation. But if the postwar world finds Canadians with more money to spend, it is certain that a large proportion of it will go to automobile transport. One cannot put a ceiling on this growth until there are at least twice the present number of passenger cars on the road.

B. A. Oil Statistical Record

Year	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earnings ($ millions) Canadian	Earnings ($ millions) U.S.	Working capital ($ millions)	Earned ($) per share*
1943	22½	17⅜	...	...	....	....
1942	18	13	2.85	1.07	12.48	1.03
1941	18⅜	15	2.91	1.40	11.75	1.05
1940	23¾	14¾	3.08	1.11	12.26	1.11
1939	23⅝	19	3.44	1.02	12.71	1.24
1938	22	16¾	3.15	1.19	10.01	1.14
1937	26½	16	3.41	1.42	8.56	1.30
1936	27⅝	16½	2.49	2.88	8.82	0.95
1935	16¾	13⅜	2.83	...	8.34	1.10
1934	15¾	12	2.76	...	4.28	1.05
1933	16	7½	2.66	...	4.38	1.01
1932	11½	7½	2.60	...	3.10	0.99
1931	16½	7⅝	2.73	...	2.83	1.04

*From Canadian operations.



Since British American entered the producing field in the United States, earnings have been relatively stable as shown by chart at top, whose declining trend is a reflection of wartime taxation. Chart at lower right shows that B.A. shares have been on the bargain counter when they could be purchased to yield nearly 6% or higher, have entered a selling area at yields of 4½% and lower. Since only a small proportion of the U. S. earnings have been paid in dividends to the parent company, a considerable reserve of earnings has been built up which could justify a slightly lower yield basis for the stock than applied before the war. A dominant factor in the long run outlook is the ownership and operation of private automobiles in Canada, which could, under favorable conditions, show substantial increases over present levels.

The Shareholder

Mussolini's "resignation" formed a juicy morsel for stock market prognosticators who have been suggesting that an Axis break-up this year is well within the range of possibility.

Some weeks will probably elapse before the full implications of the changed Italian situation becomes clarified. However, there can be no question but that the latest developments will have a marked effect on German morale and that it may also hasten the putting out of peace feelers by lesser Axis satellites.

* * *

A price increase of $4 a ton for newsprint, which comes into effect Sept. 1, had little immediate effect on newsprint stock prices, suggesting the increase had been pretty well discounted ahead of time. An even larger increase has been expected in some quarters and a further increase is still a possibility.

What increased newsprint prices will mean in the way of extra earnings for companies is difficult to forecast. Wood costs are undoubtedly higher, and higher wages may be necessary to attract sufficient labor to wood-cutting operations to prevent a pulp shortage in spite of newsprint rationing now in effect. However, the problems of supply, in some respects, are not as serious for the pulp and paper industry as for a number of other Canadian industries.

* * *

A lessened U-boat threat may suggest better things in the offing for a number of foreign enterprises in which Canadians have substantial interests.

With the total supply of available shipping increasing rapidly, it is quite conceivable that shipments of crude by International Petroleum Co. from its South American fields will soon be on the upgrade, if the flow hasn't bettered substantially already. Andian National, which operates the pipe line carrying International Petroleum Co. crude to the Colombian seaboard, stands to gain materially by any increase in the flow of crude from Colombian fields.

* * *

Brazilian Traction stands to benefit appreciably from improvement in the shipping situation although, as far as Brazilian is concerned, the benefits are of the indirect variety. If Brazil can participate more extensively in world trade, activity inside that country should be on a still larger scale and Brazilian Traction's business should continue to increase. Improved international business can also be expected to strengthen the position of the milreis, the Brazilian currency unit, and this would mean more Canadian dollars for Brazilian. Traction in converting milreis profits into our own currency.

* * *

Premier Gold has been mentioned as a company which stands to gain by improved world shipping conditions. Interested in gold mining projects in such far-flung places as Saudi Arabia, Nicaragua and Australia, Premier has been affected seriously by the war which has hit gold mining everywhere.

Improved shipping conditions are expected to mean a better flow of supply to the various mining enterprises and reopening of the Mediterranean is particularly important to the project in Saudi Arabia, known as King Solomon's mine.

Canadian Vickers will, on Aug. 1, 1943 pay the semi-annual interest coupons due on that day on its 6% First Mortgage Gold Bonds, and also the semi-annual interest installment that fell due Aug. 1, 1940. Interest will be paid on arrears at the rate of 6%, and the current payment should total approximately $71.94. Canadian funds for each $1,000 bond. Similar payments were made Aug. 1, 1942 and Feb. 1, 1943, and are scheduled to be made up to Feb. 1, 1945, thus eliminating all interest arrears.

Vic-Ore Molybdenite Mines is reported to have its new 50-ton mill operating at capacity with feed being drawn from two open cuts. Production is being shipped to Wakefield, Que., it is stated. Provision has been made for increased mill capacity if results warrant.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

COMPTROLLER WANTED

LARGE Manufacturing Industry, located 75 miles from Toronto, requires the services of an experienced Comptroller; 35 to 45 years of age. Applications will only be considered from well qualified persons with a successful record.

This is an excellent opportunity to obtain a permanent and responsible position in a long-established and successful business.

Apply nearest Employment and Selective Service Office. Refer to H.O. 436.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

To the Holders of Twenty Year 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds due September 1, 1946, of Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REDEEM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to redeem on September 1, 1943, all of the outstanding Bonds of the issue of Twenty Year 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds issued under and secured by a Trust Agreement dated September 1, 1926, between the Company and The National City Bank of New York as Trustee, and maturing September 1, 1946, at the redemption price of one hundred and one-half Per Cent. (100.50%) of the principal amount thereof.

Holders of the Bonds are required to surrender them for redemption at the redemption price above mentioned on September 1, 1943, either at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, or at the Office of the Bank of Montreal, either in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, or in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, at the holder's option.

Interest on the said Bonds shall cease on the specified redemption date, viz.: September 1, 1943.

Coupon Bonds surrendered for redemption must have attached thereto all interest coupons maturing subsequently to September 1, 1943. Fully Registered Bonds or Coupon Bonds which are registered as to principal must be accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers. Coupons due September 1, 1943, should be presented for collection through the usual channels.

DATED at Montreal this 30th day of June, 1943.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By: F. BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

REAL ESTATE
- Sales
- Valuations
- Mortgages

Property Management
R. F. HEAL & COMPANY
112 YONGE ST. AD. 3457-8

Common Stock Financing

The use of equity stocks is often the proper solution to problems of corporate finance.

Also for individual or family owners of corporations, the sale of a substantial portion or all of their stock equity is often the only means of safeguarding their estate.

Among the common stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market, the following are some of those for which this organization has acted as principal, or one of the principals, in underwriting and distribution:

Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores
Bell Telephone Company of Canada
Bulolo Gold Dredging
Canadian Bronze
Crown Cork and Seal
Famous Players Canadian
Industrial Acceptance
Jamaica Public Service
John A. Lang & Sons
National Steel Car
Niagara Wire Weaving
Pato Consolidated Gold Dredging
Placer Development
Provincial Transport
H. Simon & Sons
Wilsil
Zeller's

A pamphlet descriptive of many of the above companies will be forwarded on request to anyone interested.

The experience and facilities of our organization in this kind of financing are always at the disposal of corporation executives and owners for the discussion of their problems.

Greenshields & Co
INCORPORATED
507 Place d'Armes, Montreal
OTTAWA QUEBEC SHERBROOKE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

F. H. DEACON & CO.
Business Established 1897
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
197 BAY STREET PHONE ELGIN 3401

DOMINION of CANADA BONDS

BOUGHT SOLD QUOTED

Mills, Spence & Co.
Limited
TORONTO
Phone: ELgin 1341

MONTREAL Phone: PLateau 8751
WINNIPEG Phone: 9-8300

Rubber to the rescue when a battleship gets the shakes

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich development in rubber

WHEN a battleship fires her biggest guns she shivers like a human with a chill. From keel to crow's nest every ounce of her 35,000 tons is shaken by the force of the explosion. It used to be that some of the sensitive instruments — fire control and steering mechanisms, submarine and plane detectors, a number of other delicate devices — were jolted so hard that they were thrown out of kilter. Readings on dials weren't always accurate. The safety of ships and men might be endangered.

Before the war B. F. Goodrich research engineers had developed Vibro-insulators which used rubber in a new way. Vibro-insulators can support industrial machines as though they are hanging or floating. Rubber layers are sandwiched between metal plates, which are held so that the weight of the machine gives a slight pulling or twisting action to the rubber. This way the rubber can absorb more shock and vibration than when it is under compression.

Vibro-insulators were adapted for use on the battleship instruments. They provided protection against the shocks and vibrations that had caused instruments installed in the old-fashioned way to break down. Today Vibro-insulators, by preventing such breakdowns, make our warships more effective fighting machines.

In ways like this B. F. Goodrich research contributes to the successful prosecution of the war. In similar ways this research will contribute better products made of rubber when the peace comes. The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited, Industrial Products Division, Kitchener, Ontario.

B. F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

The Editorial Page . .

Let's Avoid This Trap

Just because Mussolini and his gang have been kicked out of power in Italy, this is no time for us to indulge our Anglo-Saxon weakness for sentimentality about the Italian people.

For almost four years that country has been our enemy, just as ready to bring about the downfall of everything for which we stand, just as ready to kill our soldiers, sailors and airmen as the Nazis. And if the Italians have lacked the strength, skill and guts in so doing, this is no reason to regard them any more fondly than Hitler's Panzers.

When Italy had weaker opponents, Ethiopia, inoffensive Albania, mortally wounded France, she was very adept at slaughtering and looting.

So let us not fall into a trap—a trap that may have been cleverly devised to spare Italy now and to pave the way for sparing Germany later on.

Let us not be weakened in our resolve to make this victory a good one and one that will last. Let us not be bamboozled into taking the new Italian leaders to our bosom or letting them into our house as harmless and domesticated.

Nothing would suit the Axis purpose better. Nothing would serve the Nazi cause so well. If we weaken on Italy, we will simply be showing the Nazi hoodlums a way to escape the awful retribution we have in store for them.

It is we who are on trial; not Marshal Badoglio or the Little King.

Listeners to the NBC network and its affiliates got news of Mussolini's "resignation" last Sunday as an interruption of the NBC Symphony program.

Conductor of the program interrupted was the great Italian, a self-appointed exile from Fascist Italy, Arturo Toscanini.

The program interrupted was devoted entirely to the works of the great Italian patriot composer, Giuseppe Verdi.

The number interrupted was an aria entitled "Peace, Peace" from Verdi's opera, "The Force of Destiny."

Officialdom Oversteps Itself

The long arm of government control gets very long indeed when a wartime industry administrator starts censoring what private companies may say about their activities and about their products.

Rubber firms in Canada have been prohibited from mentioning the word "synthetic" in their advertising. The Financial Post understands that the reasoning behind this ban is that advertising about synthetic rubber in other countries has tended to lead the public to expect too much too soon; that rubber firms will do their war job better and co-operate better on military work if prevented from saying anything about synthetic.

Rubber company advertising in other countries has been performing a useful job of public education with respect to synthetic. Generally, it has been temperate; has tended to restrain public enthusiasm; to set the public straight about synthetic.

In some cases, rubber companies have been using the very proper appeal for public support and company prestige in telling about the research work on synthetic and other after-the-war rubber products which their company is doing. And certainly the company that takes the trouble to do research in these fields has a right to tell about it.

If some rubber advertisers have, in the opinion of our Canadian official, painted too glowing a picture of synthetic possibilities, who is he and where is the authority of his office for taking steps to impose his opinion?

Reader's Digest thinks some cigarette companies have gone too far in their advertising claims, but no responsible person proposes that an official shall rule that no cigarette, under any circumstances, may be mentioned in advertising.

Our Canadian rubber official has clearly overstepped himself. If, in the carrying out and performance of his duties, it is necessary for him to issue regulations or to exercise control over the character and volume of the advertising of rubber products for security, supply or other reasons, that is one thing. To put a ban on the mention of a particular type of rubber because prejudices is quite another.

A Timely Project

The Kiwanis Club of Dallas, Texas has just decided to spend $11,000 on advertising to present the principles of free enterprise and democracy. The plan has now been taken up by the national Kiwanis organization with an advertising appropriation of $1 million in prospect. Printers' Ink, in editorial comment, professes surprise that the plan came from an organization representative, for the most part, of "little" business.

To us it is not surprising at all. No class has a greater stake in the preservation of free enterprise and democracy than the very one from which the Kiwanis is so largely recruited—the "small" business and professional man. This class is always the first to be liquidated in reactionary upheavals which have swept through Europe in the last 25 years. Its members depend for their livelihood on their own brains and industry; opportunity and freedom to pursue that opportunity is their most essential and most precious possession. Booms and depression, inflation and deflation are particularly disastrous to them. Above all, they must have stable economic conditions and an opportunity to develop their own initiative. Given such, they are the backbone of any nation. It is the "little" businessman that has most to lose from totalitarianism, whether socialist of fascist. The Kiwanis plan to assert and to make plain to the public at large the foundations of our society and of the general welfare is timely.

Lay Foundations Now

One postwar business opportunity that calls for imaginative and far-sighted management today, plus wise government policy, lies in the South American market for Canadian goods.

South American countries entered the war at a time when they were standing on the verge of tremendous internal developments, mainly development toward greater industrialization to meet the increasing capacity of their people to consume.

Canada's industrial machine, so greatly increased by war, and, in relation to population, considerably greater than that of the United States, will be better able to meet South American demand in certain respects than that of the United States.

The enterprising Canadian, therefore, who lays his trading foundations now for postwar development may serve himself and his country very well. Certainly, his chances for getting his feet well under the South American table will probably be greater right after the war than if he waits to see what his competitors here and elsewhere are going to do.

M & S to Do Unwinding Too?

Some are reading the lay of the political cards as suggesting that when the time for action comes, Hon. C. D. Howe, provided his health and his political fortune holds out, will head up the Cabinet portfolio of postwar reconstruction for Canada.

These prognosticators say that reconstruction will call for much of the same kind of activity as Munitions and Supply has been engaged in during the war; that Howe and his present corps of engineers and technicians are big scale see-ers and do-ers; that part of the reconstruction job will be disassembling the structure that M&S has built up; that here we have a machine to do the unwinding as well as the winding up process.

Canadians who will have to go on providing the money for the reconstruction program as they have done for the war are likely to have some strong reservations and questions in their minds about such a setup.

Is the wartime experience of Mr. Howe and his associates the right kind of experience for directing the return of our nation to a position of economy and health?

The desperate necessities of war overshadow other considerations; inevitably tend to create an overwhelming zeal for production and for supply. Does such experience fit men for wise leadership of our nation toward peacetime goals?

We report these thoughts in Ottawa minds as an indication of the sort of thing that may be ahead.

Warning That Needs Repetition

Timely warning that farm price increases are reaching dangerous inflation-spreading proportions was served by Donald Gordon at two western agricultural meetings last week. The Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board admitted that Canadian farmers entered the war under a handicap of abnormally low prices. But he pointed out that with the possible exception of the exclusively wheat farmer, there has been abundant compensation since. Gross cash income of farming, he said, had now reached record levels. He intimated that any further substantial increase could only be by expanding farm subsidies to unjustifiable levels or resorting to straight inflation, letting everything farmers purchase as well as sell, start soaring skyward.

To the argument that Canadian farmers are entitled to current American prices for the similar lines, Mr. Gordon made this significant answer:

> "Canadian producers must realize that they cannot expect to get American prices for their products unless Canada is prepared to allow all prices to rise up to the higher American levels, in which case it would be necessary for everybody, including farmers, to pay the higher American prices for everything they buy."

The chunky chairman of the Prices Board is to be commended for his clear explanation and blunt warning of the dangers involved in price increase pressure from any one group of our population. But many more of these speeches should be made, and not to agriculture only, to maintain our front against inflation.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Population Pressure and the Threat of War

Easing of population pressure may reduce drastically the threat of war in Northwestern Europe, points out Professor William Fielding Ogburn, noted American sociologist. In the latest pamphlet, entitled War, Babies and the Future, published by Public Affairs Committee, Professor Ogburn analyzes long range population trends in Europe and the United States with special reference to the influence of war. His main conclusion so far as Northwestern Europe is concerned are summarized below:

* * *

The population trends in Europe are of special significance in regard to war, for Europe has been a battle ground for centuries. Germany's population before the present World War was increasing eight per thousand, while England's population was increasing by two per thousand and France's rot at all. Italy was growing by nine per thousand. Outside Europe, Japan's rate was 14 and that of the United States six. Thus, the aggressor nations had the higher rates of population growth.

Population pressure, however, does not always make for war as, for instance, in India; and there are outlets for rapidly growing countries other than the route of war. This may be seen in Russia today, a country that needs settlement in the East. However, it may well be that population pressure has been a factor in recent European conflicts.

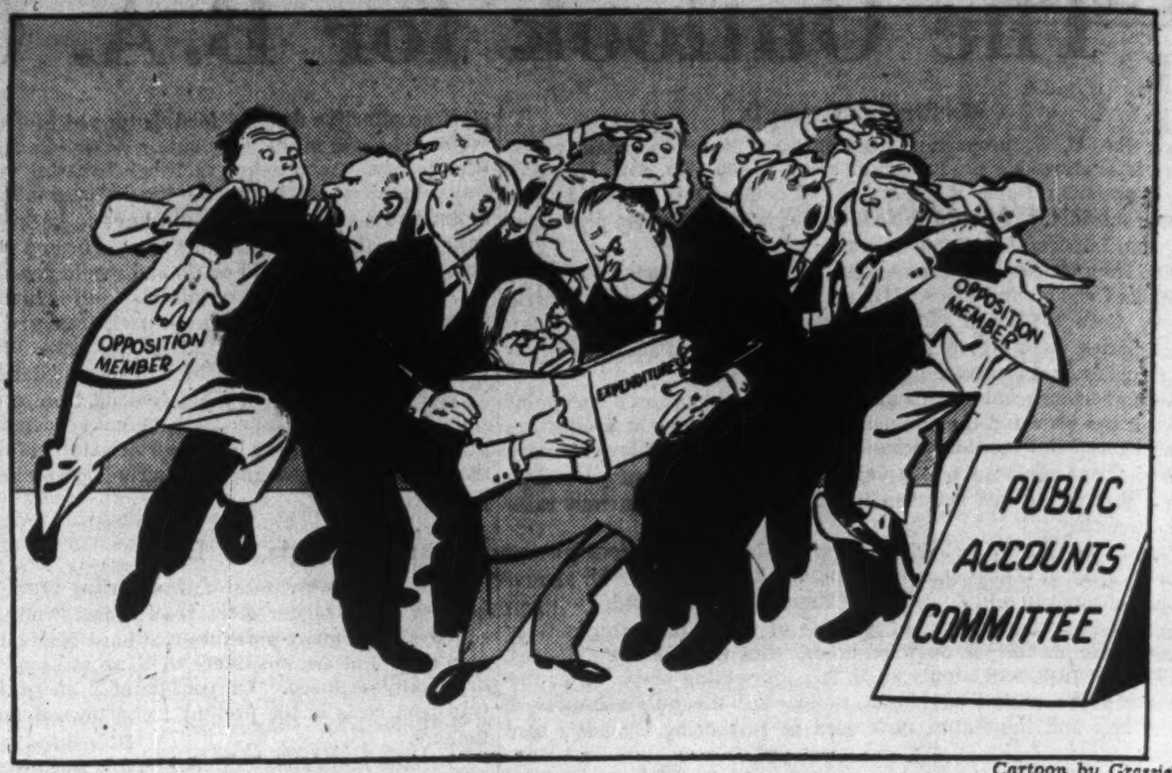
With regard to the postwar trends in population in Europe, the differences between states will not be the same as today. Indeed, the increase of population in Northwestern Europe has, for several years, been due to an abnormal age distribution in that area, an age distribution that will not remain in the future. For these countries have an excess of people in the child-producing ages, which is extraordinary. In a country where there is a large proportion of middle-aged adults, there is a high birth rate and a low death rate. Indeed, if the countries of Northwestern Europe had had a normal age distribution, that is, without an excess of population of child-bearing ages, they would not have had increasing populations in the 1930's but decreasing ones.

This favorable age distribution is temporary and not likely to exist several decades hence. We may, therefore, predict a decreasing population in England in the future, unless the children's allowances and the maternity grants proposed in the Beveridge Plan encourage a higher birth rate. Much the same situation exists for all the countries of Northwestern Europe. All the countries of Northwestern Europe, except Holland, would be losing population today if their age distribution was not favorable. So we can predict a decreasing population in this region unless the various countries can raise the birth rate.

Germany would have a decreasing population, too, were it not for her favorable age distribution. It is likely then that Germany, also, along with other countries of Northwestern Europe, will have a declining population in the future. In Southern Europe, Italy would have an increasing population even if her age distribution were normal. But her birth rate has been falling for a long time and the Fascists have not been able to stop it, though they may have slowed it up. Italy's birth rate may follow, after a lag, the course of Germany's and Northwestern Europe's.

As Italy and Germany approach the condition of a declining population, will their leaders be as warlike as they have been with population expansion and their search for new lands as outlets?

In the game of international politics, large populations often represent power. Is the sun setting for Western Europe as a great power? There is always the possibility that states may successfully combat the falling birth rate and achieve a rising birth rate. However, no state has yet succeeded in doing so, although for a few years this appeared to be true for Nazi Germany.



Cartoon by Grassick.

LOTS OF PARTISANS, SECRET MEETINGS — AN UNSATISFACTORY FORMULA

Post-Scripts . . . . .

Our New Diplomat

Ray Atherton, the brilliant career diplomat who left Washington this week to take up his post as American Minister to Canada, has two distinct reputations in the American capital.

One is as the best "behind-the-scenes" man in American diplomacy, the adviser to American delegations participating in international conferences, the policy-maker, and the shrewd analyst of European and Asiatic affairs.

The other is as America's foremost exponent of gracious living and elegant entertainment, the man who has played host and Lord Bountiful to stray Americans in all parts of the world.

He is as jealous of his second reputation as of his first. Just before he left, for instance, he told a group of State Department colleagues that, while he might not measure up to British diplomats as a judge of port, he considered himself as fine a judge of bourbon as anyone he knew.

The only correction Atherton has ever made in a published story about himself had to do with his recipe for an old-fashioned cocktail. He has his own particular way of mixing this peculiarly American drink, and he took exception to the recipe intended for publication in two respects. He crossed out the word bourbon and substituted "eight-year-old Kentucky bourbon." And he crossed out the direction "fill up with water" and substituted "add a drop or two of water."

Before he embraced diplomacy as a career, Atherton had intended to be an architect. After graduation from Harvard University in 1905, he studied architecture at the Beaux Arts in Paris for four years. When he learned, however, that French architects seemed very largely concerned with plumbing, rather than stately columns or flying buttresses, he switched over to the banking business for a brief spell.

If he did not learn architecture at the Beaux Arts, however, he learned French, he says.

The 60-year-old diplomat, suave and mustached, was born in Brookline, Mass., which is familiarly called "Millionaires' Town" in America. After emerging from the architectural and banking phase of his career, he joined the American State Department in 1917, and was named Secretary of the Embassy at Tokyo.

He served there and at Pekin through 1921, and then was attached to the Philippine Government in 1922. After a brief period at Athens, in 1923, he was named First Secretary to the American Embassy at London, where he quickly discovered that Anglo-American affairs was his particular metier. At any rate, he remained in London for 10 years, rising to become counsellor of the Embassy.

His wife, the former Maude Hunnewell, descendant of an old and aristocratic New England family, has been known in Washington as one of its leading hostesses, because of the "open door" policy which prevailed at the spacious Atherton home in Old Georgetown. In London, she maintained her reputation to the hilt, as all travelling Americans can testify. Moreover, she won additional respect from the Britons because of her championship brand of golf.

Atherton had come to know the currents and cross-currents of British politics so well that he was the natural choice for adviser to the American delegation, first at the Naval Conferences in 1930 and 1935, and then at the International Wheat Conference in 1939.

When the war came, he was serving as Minister to Denmark, but returned to the United States at once to become Acting Chief of the State Department Division of European Affairs. In this post, he succeeded Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, who had meanwhile gone to Ottawa as the American Minister. When Moffatt died, Atherton became his successor again as Minister to Canada.

* * *

Another Huron Boy

If Huron County were given to bragging, one of its boasts undoubtedly would be the number of Huron boys that have made good in life insurance business. Most recent of these, in the news is George Wilson Geddes, general manager, Northern Life Assurance Co.; newly elected president of the Life Insurance Institute of Canada.

MR. GEDDES

Coming up through the actuarial branch of the business, Wilson Geddes has earned the degrees of Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries and of the Actuarial Society of America without first graduating from a university. The last war was responsible for that.

Born in 1896 he graduated from Wingham High School, with a scholarship that took him to the University of Toronto in 1914. He started in the Mathematics and Physics course, with the idea of becoming a high school teacher. But like other M & P students at Varsity he came under the influence of Professor Michael Mackenzie. He admired his teaching so much that, along with several of his classmates, he prepared to take the Actuarial Society examinations in the spring of 1916.

Before trying his university examinations he enlisted, joining the University Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery.

J. H. Birkenshaw of the Confederation Life and Percy McLean of the Canada Life, then junior actuaries, were in the same battery for a time and they probably helped his actuarial aspirations along.

On demobilization in 1919 and finding he had still two years to go before graduating Mr. Geddes decided to take a job and began his insurance career with the Northern Life at London. In the next twelve and a half years he moved about a good deal, carrying on his actuarial studies; gaining experience; moving up the scale with each change. At different times he was with the Mutual Life of Canada, Continental American Life and Ontario Equitable Life. In 1932 he returned to the Northern, becoming general manager. He is a past-president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association and of the Actuaries Club of Toronto.

In 1927, 1930 and 1937 he attended the International Congress of Actuaries in Europe. He was the first Canadian actuary ever to deliver a paper before an International Congress of Actuaries, the occasion being the Stockholm Conference in 1930. He is a director of the London Chamber of Commerce and served for a number of years on the Advisory Council of the local branch of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and the board of the YMCA.

His wife is Mary Isabel Maxwell of Wilmington, Delaware. They have one son and two daughters.

New Mining Chief

Newly-elected president of the Ontario Mining Association is Kenneth C. Gray, mine manager of Sylvanite Gold Mines, well known among his mining friends as an efficient conservative mine operator with a decided talent for handling men.

MR. GRAY

Still in his forties, Ken Gray has crowded a lot into life. A veteran of the Great War, twenty-year-old Ken had a four years' service record behind him when the armistice was signed. He was one of the youngest soldiers ever to receive the Military Medal, awarded for "keeping communication lines open."

A graduate of the University of Toronto, Mr. Gray swiftly established for himself a fine reputation as a specialist in underground work. In his early career he was at properties like McIntyre and Lake Shore.

His first "big break" came when he was made manager of Delnite, Sylvanite's subsidiary. There he showed how a difficult property could be brought along to profitable production. Later, he used his talents with men and machines to put the Sylvanite property in a strong forward ore position.

Ken Gray takes a real interest in men working for him, and under his management, Sylvanite has done much for its workers besides filling their pay envelopes. So popular is he with workers that on occasion the desire of men to follow him from one job to another has been a source of embarrassment.

Mr. Gray has a family of three: two girls and a boy. Recently he added farming to his interests. His farm is near Unionville, northwest of Toronto. He is pretty proud of his herd of "fancy Shorthorns."

The regular OMA meetings which he must now attend in Toronto are going to give him a good chance to keep an eye on affairs at the farm.

From advance indications, members of the association say Gray is going to be a worthy successor to Oliver Hall who held the presidency last year.

* * *

Sayings of the Week

"Let no man who begins an innovation in a state think that he can stop it at his pleasure or control it at his will."—*Nicolai Machiavelli.*

* * *

"Today in the United Nations we are dying for one another. Tomorrow we shall have to live with one another."—*Sir Gerald Campbell.*

* * *

"It is my judgment that this home draftee army is not only an injustice to the men who are in it, but it is the biggest hoax ever perpetrated on the nation."—*Hon. John Bracken.*

* * *

"Never again can Canada's Northwest Territories be treated as a stepchild of Confederation. This Dominion must assume more and more responsibility for the development of the defense of the North country under the new aerial as well as the seaward approaches to America. Our geographical situation on the global air map presents Canada with great opportunities and equally great responsibilities."

—*The Winnipeg Tribune.*

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Manager
RONALD A. McEACHERN, Editor

Published by
The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman.
HORACE T. HUNTER, President.
FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Executive Vice-president.
B. G. NEWTON, Vice-president.

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly, in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6.

Advertising Rates: Single insertion $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.

Montreal: Dominion Square Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

Ottawa: 280 Irving Ave. (Tel. 8-0847); Kenneth R. Wilson, Resident Correspondent.

New York: 522 Fifth Ave.

Chicago: 309 West Jackson Blvd.

London, England: Quadrant House, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Other People's Views . . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

The CCF and Labor

Ottawa Journal

We are witnessing the spectacle of (Socialist) election orators posing as the friends of labor, indulging in the old street-corner rabble rousing against what they call the "monopolies." Sensible workers must be tempted to ask these demagogues what they have ever done for labor—how many among them have ever provided a workingman with a job?

Talk at this time about this country being dominated by monopolies is just demagogic rot. Demagogic rot, because there never has been a time in history when industry was so completely under control by the people. There is not a business in this country today which isn't operating under Government control or superintendence; which hasn't its prices and its profits and its wages fixed for it; and which, in the end, hasn't the cream of its profits taken from it. Go over the annual statements of these "monopolies," and you will find this; that the preponderant bulk of all the earnings goes to workers in wages and to the Government in taxes, with the small balance left to their owners.

Not merely does the Government take 40% of all standard profits; it takes as well 100% of all profits in excess of what was made over a base period (1936-1939); and finally levies a stiff toll on what is left in the way of dividends through the instrument of the personal income tax.

Monopoly? Ask the Canadian Pacific Railway whether it exists in transportation — by railway or air. Ask the Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Company whether it exists in electric power. Ask the various firms who come to Ottawa for war contracts and find prices and terms fixed for them in advance? Ask any business man operating in this country today.

All of us in this country want to see living standards improved; want to see higher wages and better working conditions. These things are not going to come from class-conscious Socialists preaching their doctrines of hate—which is their sole contribution to the welfare of workers.

* * *

As Others See Us . .

Postwar Conversion

Trail Times, B.C.

An unique and important addition has been made to the general discussion of postwar problems of conversion to peacetime production by The Financial Post in an article in which it suggests that the major problem of conversion will come only in the very front line of war industry and that a great proportion of Canadian industry will be able to continue without much change. The Post says:

"Too many businessmen who should be thinking more clearly are falling for the CCF propaganda about the immensity of the problem of postwar readjustment — Agriculture, mining, smelting, lumbering, railways, communications, electric power and nearly all the service trades, retailing and wholesaling and the rest, are today war industries but their peace job is the same as their war job. They have virtually no conversion problem."

* * *

A Great Accomplishment

New Glasgow Evening News, N.S.

Canada's auto industry has turned out its 500,000th fighting vehicle—a record of no mean accomplishment.

There is another phase of this accomplishment to which The Financial Post very rightly calls attention: the auto industry was the personification of the competitive spirit in business before the war, with each seeking constantly to better its own product and the other fellow's. As a result, the firms had the kind of engineers on hand who were keen enough to swing rapidly over to war work and the industrial efficiency and corporate strength needed to translate the blueprints into vehicles at the front. The competitive spirit has been blamed for a lot of things but it has its good points which are obvious to those who will stop to look at them.

What The Papers Are Saying . . . .

Mr. Diefenbaker, M.P.

Ottawa Journal

The Journal feels it should say a word about the work of one member of the House of Commons, Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker, Progressive Conservative for Lake Centre, Saskatchewan. No one who has followed Hansard from day to day could be other than impressed with his industry and ability, with the responsibility and devotion which he put into his work. Mr. Diefenbaker's great merit, the secret of his success, is that allied to a trained mind and fine intelligence he has the gift of industry; the ability to gather his facts carefully and marshal them ably, making the maximum contribution to the subject of debate.

It is no disparagement of his colleagues to say that Mr. Diefenbaker was the spearhead of the Opposition's best work: that indeed on no side of the House was there a member more useful.

* * *

Stop Me If . . .

"What's the first thing you do when you clean your rifle?" asked the corporal.

"Well, sir," replied the recruit, "first I look at the number to be sure I'm not cleaning someone else's."

The Mail-box . .

Why Idle Prisoners?

With reference to the opinions in the issue of July 17 on the subject of "How can we improve fuel supply," I was astounded to note that not one of the people queried mentioned what I should have thought was the most obvious remedy: that is using the tens of thousands of men in Canada who are doing absolutely nothing except trying to kill time. I refer to the German and Italian prisoners of war.

If these men had been put to cutting cordwood months ago there would have been no shortage, I would think, of wood fuel now and wood can be used in coal furnaces.

A friend of mine burned nothing but hard wood in his furnace for two years after the last war—round about 1922 when there was a coal shortage in the country. His house had 14 rooms.

SUBSCRIBER.

Toronto.

* * *

More Research Needed

In the interests of long range forestry plans, Governments, both Federal and Provincial, should rigidly enforce forest fire prevention regulations and when fire hazard exists they should close the forest areas to pleasure seekers, campers and others.

Existing forest protection agencies should be maintained and expanded.

A complete study should be undertaken to prepare for a vast reforestation policy in the postwar period, to ensure a perpetual timber crop and to fit in with rehabilitation of men presently in the armed services. Increased scientific research is vital to greatest forest products conservation and utilization.

H. J. MACKIN.

Vancouver

The "Lag Period"

Ready Cash Seen Vital Need

Special Methods Urged to Provide "Conversion Capital"

In parliament and out, the government has been reminded that the best post-war planning is to equip private business for maintaining its payrolls as full as possible. "Our planning," says Harold P. Coplan, president of Hull Steel Foundries, Ltd., Hull, Que., in this special article written for The Financial Post, "is falling short because it does not stress the peril, both to invested capital and to jobs in the 'lag period', which will arise if Canadian industry finds itself minus the conversion capital essential to the turnover from war to peace." Here, Mr. Coplan explains what he means by "lag period"; and the threat to private enterprise he visualizes unless there is action to meet "lag period" complexities.

By **HAROLD P. COPLAN**

In the interest of continuing private enterprise, it is urgent that our Government be impressed with the truth that the greatest peril to invested capital, as well as to work and wages, will arrive with what might be termed the "lag period" which will introduce us to the postwar era.

The "lag period" promises to visit us twice. Once, when the armistice is signed in Europe and Canadian war orders dwindle. Again, when Japan is beaten and total peace is attained.

Each time, the "lag period" will last weeks or months, depending upon the degree of impact war production has had upon each individual plant. In every case, it will involve catching up with peace. It will be the period of conversion, of turnover, of retooling, of long deferred maintenance and repair, of rebuilding sales staffs and booking orders for the plant to roll again.

May Be Submerged

It is quite evident that the "lag period" has become submerged in the larger-scale assault upon postwar problems. Yet, to ignore it will merely aggravate those problems. From evidence which Dr. F. Cyril James, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, gave recently before members of the Senate, it is clear that two years of lush postwar business are foreseen for Canada. Dr. James has called that "the inital flush." Backing up that view, it has been announced that the Reconstruction Committee is, inter alia, preparing to ask Canadian firms what plans they have for postwar spending or expansion.

For many a Canadian producer, however, the immediate postwar problem will be, not expansion, but holding what he has. Postwar markets, of course, will flourish; for years now, the civilized world has been starved of consumer and durable goods, and the wreckage of war must be overcome. But the most business, therefore, the most work and wages will go to the plants which get to those postwar markets first; especially the all-important export market. The time element will be vital. The longer a Canadian plant takes to turnover and produce peacetime goods, the more business will go to competitors—not all of them Canadian by any means.

What threatens to hobble many a Canadian producer, delay his turnover? Lack of cash to do the turning over. Lack of conversion capital.

But, it may be argued, the Canadian producer will be emerging from a busy and profitable war period; therefore, he should have cash galore. Theoretically, yes; if the cost of doing war business is ignored.

Actually, many a Canadian firm has sunk capital, exhausted credit, ploughed back profits in the patriotic task of licking the war production problem. Paying wartime taxes, such firms cannot amass the capital reserves which would form conversion capital in the "lag period." Their immediate need the moment war orders slackens or stop—whether that be after the armistice in Europe or upon total peace—will be cash. Nothing else will do. The government might at once lift excess profits taxes. It might switch income tax from corporations to individuals. That would help one year later. It would not remedy the disease of the moment—lack of conversion capital.

Who Needs Help

Firms which will need conversion cash are not necessarily small, medium-sized or even shoestring. A Montreal businessman recently forecast that the government will have to finance postwar capital for "large and nationally important corporations."

An excellent idea, if that will maintain work and wages. If, to implement the proposal, the government should find it necessary to set up something akin to the RFC of the United States, for low-interest financing of firms requiring vast sums to keep payrolls full, let us have it by all means. But, if the principle be good for large and nationally important corporations, let it apply all down the line.

How could that be accomplished?

Obviously, the government is not going to put cash into anyone's hands for melon-cutting purposes. Any cash the government provides would be for the express purpose of paying salaries and wages in a non-productive, or almost non-productive period.

Might Use Scrip

For the producer, the simplest and most effective action the government could take would be, it seems to me, to provide scrip which could be discounted the moment the "lag period" arrives. Basis for issuing that scrip might be found in a suggestion made recently to the Reconstruction Committee financing firms in the postwar period, according to the cost of creating a job. The producer would tell the government, before the war ends, that, during a "lag period" estimated at so many weeks or months, he could employ so many people on conversion, and the cost of creating those conversion jobs would be so much. The total would be the needed conversion capital.

Appreciably, the government might formulate some way to aid in the "lag period" which, in its own view, would be still simpler. But it seems to me that here is basis for action which would take into account the time element. Since the Reconstruction Committee is interested in ascertaining what post-war spending firms propose to undertake, it might be wise to add questions which will allow each firm to set out its "lag period" needs in conversion capital.

Needs Recognition

The main need of the moment, as I see it, is to induce the government to admit that many a Canadian must have "lag period" assistance if his plant is to swing its full weight in work and wages; that he can do no real postwar planning without assurance of conversion capital; that, in the absence of definite assurance before peace explodes in the face of wartime industry, many thousands of Canadian workers are needlessly threatened with unemployment.

From the viewpoint of invested capital, there is another angle. We know that the survival of private enterprise will depend upon its ability to provide work and wages. My experience is that the average Canadian worker today cares little what form of government he gets; what he wants is assurance that he is going to have work and wages. The less work private enterprise is able to provide the moment war slackens or stops, the more work state enterprise, will have to furnish. The more Canadians have to turn to the state for their living, the more they may be convinced that the state alone provides the solution to full employment. Coming to top of full employment under state control in wartime, that would be fatal for private enterprise.

From the viewpoint of government itself, there is still another angle. If, because the "lag period" has been slighted in official thinking, men and women are thrown out of work, that will be a distinct reflection upon those who, during the war, have had eevry chance to plan for full payrolls. It will also produce lethal arguments for those who maintain our economic system must be turned inside out.

All in all, here is a task for Canadian business. It is, first, to induce attention, then action, by the government. Our official planners show no signs of doing it; their eyes are glued to broader postwar problems. Business, in the interest of private enterprise and of work and wages, must do this job.

The Week in Business

Financial Post Production Index	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Year Ago
Financial Post Production Index	....	259.2	257.3	252.4	208.0
•National income D.B.S. (c)	....	§752	§737	§725	....
Dom. war expend. (million $)	256.3	272.2	136.9	....	214.3
Dom. total revenue (do.)	198.8	205.1	177.8	....	115.5
Dom. total expend. (do.)	322.0	325.0	169.5	....	422.9
•Dept. store sales index no.	130.6	138.6	153.4	164.3	134.1
Retail sales index no.	....	154.5	163.2	167.8	149.0
Wholesale sales index no.	....	163.3	163.8	173.4	158.7
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+13.8	+14.5	+13.0	+11.7
Divd. payment index¶	123.5	122.7	122.0	122.1	121.8
Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	....	171.0	163.0	151.7	167.6
Cash and cheque pay. index	....	215.7	162.3	161.9	147.8
Bank debits (1935-39=100)	....	183.0	156.6	158.7	127.9
Money supply (c)	....	4,727	4,536	4,244	3,801
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY—					
•Production ratio	69.6	68.6	62.0	64.2	65.6
•Shipment ratio	73.7	69.6	65.9	64.6	68.4
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	214.5	190.8	201.6	202.3	188.1
Cars (D.B.S. index)	147.0	142.5	144.1	143.7	141.4
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	118.5	118.1	117.6	117.2	116.7
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	178.2	180.6	181.5	167.4
Manufacturing	....	222.9	224.3	223.4	202.3
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	139.8	144.3	143.2	123.8
Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	223	224	229	197

RAILWAYS—	1943	1942	1943 Jan 1 to date	1942	Change %
•Carloadings (week July 17)	67,212	64,989	1,827,663	1,831,345	—0.2
•C.P.R. gross (week July 21)	$ 6,224,000	5,002,000	154,123,000	135,700,000	+18.6
C.N.R. gross rev. .. (June)	$ 39,260,000	31,789,000	210,484,000	169,415,000	+24.3
C.N.R. net rev. .... (June)	$ 9,368,000	7,946,000	44,935,000	38,019,000	+18.2
C.P.R. gross rev. .... (May)	$ 24,205,061	21,522,075	111,533,314	99,788,426	+11.7
C.P.R. net rev. .... (May)	$ 4,313,413	4,233,560	16,781,725	17,773,718	—5.6
IRON AND STEEL—(May)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	154,746	171,386	719,900	806,039	—10.6
Steel production ... (tons)	271,737	272,247	1,259,652	1,305,075	—3.4
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded (June)	$ 20,478,700	46,756,200	102,126,800	134,947,200	—24.3
Building permits .. (May)	$ 7,891,858	9,255,740	26,412,726	38,366,458	—31.2
Cement prod., bbls. (Apr.)	459,575	619,907	1,468,809	1,602,615	—8.3
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. . (May)	2,099,996	1,481,449	10,304,154	8,390,031	+22.8
Cattle sales▲ .... (June)	92,115	92,559	494,245	524,829	—5.7
Hog sales▲ .... (June)	485,655	425,530	3,183,279	3,147,709	+1.1
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts. ...... (May)	1,200,586	1,047,632	2,615,824	3,425,206	—23.6
Landed value ..... (May)	4,793,194	2,841,892	9,105,116	6,735,870	+35.1
NEWSPRINT—					
•Production, tons ... (June)	257,345	242,762	1,443,670	1,658,174	—12.9
•Exports, tons ...... (June)	252,833	236,611	1,360,992	1,520,287	—10.4
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (May)	1,300,619	1,316,862	7,507,111	8,082,257	—7.1
•Gold rec. (fine oz.) .. (June)	298,416	398,695	1,917,911	2,370,188	—19.1
Petroleum prod., brl. (Apr.)	837,072	846,574	3,338,939	3,491,258	—4.3
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(May)—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,502,819	3,174,764	16,269,363	15,569,184	+4.5
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoes, prod., pr. .... (May)	3,018,911	2,816,452	14,571,910	13,602,147	+7.1
•Cotton consump., lb. (June)	15,175,814	14,970,262	95,515,019	99,626,902	—4.1
•Cigarette cons., No.† (June)	775,261	787,409	5,541,283	4,635,621	+19.5
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ...... (May)	$ 5,423,711	3,790,964	21,117,778	17,824,665	+18.4
•Bond sales† .... (June)	$ 392,922	298,653	3,409,431	2,021,668	+68.6
Life insurance sales (May)	$ 49,726,000	40,336,000	228,400,000	194,882,000	+17.2

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants. †000 omitted. •Millions of dollars.
¶Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. *1935-39=100. (c) 000,000's omitted.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries. §Estimated.

Lakes Fleet Moves Freight At Peak Rate

Ore Vessels Out to Erase Season's 9 Million Ton Shipping Deficit

Laboring to overcome the handicap of the latest opening in 17 years of Great Lakes navigation, the lakes fleet of some 700 vessels of Canadian and United States registration is working hard to wipe out the current deficit of more than nine million tons in the 1943 ore movement.

Vessels damaged recently are back in commission; water levels are very high; and the new Douglas A. MacArthur lock at Sault Ste. Marie is now open to navigation.

Objective Cut

Up to the beginning of July ore shipments totalled 24.8 million tons, 9.2 million tons less than in the comparable period in 1942. Originally, the ODT set a goal of 95 million tons for 1943 lake ore shipments, but cut this to 91 million tons when the season got off to such a late start. The men who operate the ore fleets now think the lake movement will amount to about 88 million tons. An additional 2,000,000 tons will be shipped by rail, it is estimated.

There are 313 ore freighters operating, 13 more than last year, when the all-time high of 92.1 millions of tons were transported.

New freighters built for the United States Maritime Commission are hauling cargoes of from 15,500 to 15,800 tons of ore and returning up the lakes with from 14,200 to 14,400 net tons of bituminous coal. Addition of these super-freighters will make it possible to crack last year's shipping records for both commodities, according to operators.

The fleet transported 11.9 million tons of ore last month, but failed to equal the 12.6 million tons brought down the lakes in the same month last year. Shipments up to the first of the month aggregated 24.8 million tons, compared with 33.9 million tons a year ago.

Job a Tough One

The job of moving approximately 8 million tons more of ore in the last five months of the season than were brought down a year ago won't be an easy one, and the assistance of Canadian vessel owners is being sought by U. S. ore shippers.

Dominion-owned carriers played an important role in the American ore movement last year, but this season the Canadian vessels have been kept busy hauling grain and coal to Dominion ports. Canadian operators, however, have promised to lend a hand and it is likely that some large Dominion-owned freighters will start hauling American ore late in July or early in August.

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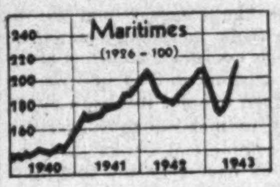
Family Herald—Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

Maritimes Lead Gains Shown in June Business

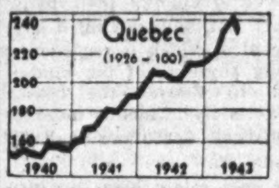
The change in business activity in the several economic areas was of moderate proportions in June as compared with the preceding month. A gain was recorded in the Maritime Provinces to a new high point while recession was shown in Quebec from the maximum of the preceding month. The alteration in the business indexes for the remaining economic areas was of a minor character. The indexes for Ontario and the Prairie Provinces showed fractional recession while a slight gain was recorded in British Columbia.

A revival in urban construction was indicated by advances in the adjusted indexes of building permits in each of the economic areas, except British Columbia. Awards of construction contracts were greater in each province except Quebec and Ontario. Employment and bank debits recorded general recession. The newsprint industry was more active in the Province of Quebec and the meat-packing and other industries centered in Ontario were at a somewhat higher level. The price of deliveries of wheat in the prairie provinces showed appreciable gains.

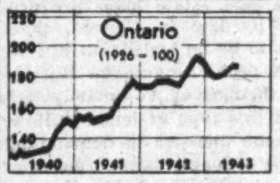
Trend of Business in Economic Areas



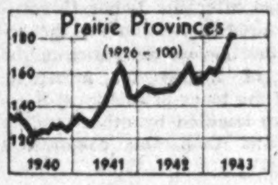
Maritimes:		June 1943	% Change June 1942	May 1943
Constr. contr.	$	2,084,000	— 13.3	1,835,000
Bldg. permits	$	390,000	+ 52.4	288,000
Life ins. sales	$000	3,840	+ 10.7	3,820
Bank debits	$000,000	98.2	+ 12.1	150.6
Employment*		170.5	+ 8.8	171.3
Index		217.3	+ 15.7	201.6



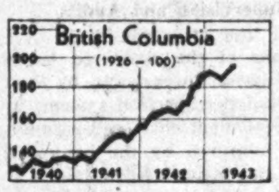
Quebec:		June 1943	% Change June 1942	May 1943
Constr. contr.	$	4,990,000	— 74.3	8,680,000
Bldg. permits	$	2,466,000	— 49.6	2,595,000
Life ins. sales	$000	13,981	+ 34.1	13,739
Bank debits	$000,000	1,267	+ 31.9	1,422
Employment*		192.1	+ 8.0	195.7
Newsprint prod.	tons	257,845	+ 6.2	254,046
Cotton consump.	lb.	15,175,814	— 7.8	15,751,887
Index		236.0	+ 14.5	244.1



Ontario:		June 1943	% Change June 1942	May 1943
Constr. contr.	$	8,216,000	— 48.7	11,552,000
Bldg. permits	$	3,046,000	— 48.2	3,731,000
Life ins. sales	$000	22,221	+ 11.3	20,526
Bank debits	$000,000	1,928	+ 2.1	2,663
Employment*		181.8	+ 3.4	185.6
Livestock slaughterings*				
Index		187.4	+ 4.9	187.5



Prairie Provinces:		June 1943	% Change June 1942	May 1943
Constr. contr.	$	3,994,000	— 22.6	2,682,000
Bldg. permits	$	1,449,000	+ 10.1	1,318,000
Life ins. sales	$000	7,501	+ 19.6	7,171
Bank debits	$000,000	779	+ 32.9	833
Employment*		135.9	+ 3.8	135.3
Wheat receipts	bu.	32,035,000	+190.2	18,367,000
Wheat prices**		101/4	+ 26.9	99
Index		183.2	+ 19.0	183.9



British Columbia:		June 1943	% Change June 1942	May 1943
Constr. contr.	$	1,194,000	— 68.2	759,000
Bldg. permits	$	544,000	— 7.2	732,000
Life ins. sales	$000	4,184	+ 30.0	3,767
Bank debits	$000,000	256.7	+ 11.9	356.0
Employment*		186.8	+ 17.6	185.0
Index		195.9	+ 18.2	195.3

*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to preceding month.
**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.

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CORPORATION
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G. D. Nicholl Appointed Los Angeles Manager

Graeme D. Nicholl has been appointed branch manager for the Manufacturers Life at Los Angeles, the company announced. Mr. Nicholl will fill the temporary vacancy due to the absence of Lieut. Geo. N. Quigley, Jr., who for the past two years has been on active service with the United States Navy.

Born and educated in England, Mr. Nicholl served as an officer with the Royal Flying Corps in the Great War. In 1922 he went to Shanghai where he was manager for a large casualty insurance company, and, from 1932 to 1940, manager for North China for the Manufacturers Life.

Cawthorn-Page Joins Prices, Trade Board

A. L. Cawthorn-Page, Canadian manager, publication division of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., has been loaned by his company to the WPTB as executive assistant to the Director of Information.

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800 LBS.*
HYDRAULIC PRESSURE

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STELCO
SCALE FREE
PIPE
MUST PASS THIS TEST

Stelco Pipe stands up under all normal service conditions because it is tested to withstand pressures far exceeding any it will be called upon to bear in actual service for after all, what does 60 to 80 lbs. water pressure or 150 to 200 lbs. steam pressure mean to a pipe that has proved its ability to take 800 lbs. in stride? Stelco Scale-Free Pipe can always be depended upon. It is Quality-controlled through every step of manufacture and, in spite of the war, it is still available in reasonable quantities.

*Canadian Engineering Standards Association Specification B-63-1942. Stelco Pipe conforms to this specification in all respects.

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SALES OFFICES: HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON, [illegible]
WINDSOR, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER
[illegible]

Less Sterling Held by Bank

Bank of Canada Transfers Holdings to F.E.C.B. —Circulation Up

A drop of $65 millions in holdings of sterling exchange is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended July 21. The decline was caused by the transfer of sterling accumulated by the bank to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. With investments down also, total assets were about $92 millions lower.

The drop in assets was offset on the liability side by a reduction in deposits and miscellaneous assets.

Note circulation was slightly higher.

	July 21 1943	July 14 1943
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up ...	$ 5,000,000	$ 5,000,000
Notes in circula...	768,004,008	767,367,867
Rest fund	6,472,953	6,472,913
Deposits: Dom. ...	59,195,056	121,646,385
Banks	294,392,376	312,184,169
Other	17,143,269	15,613,830
Total deposits ...	370,730,701	449,444 384
All other assets ..	11,685,693	25,556,986
Total liabs.	1,161,893,355	1,253,842,190
Assets		
In Ster. & U. S...	478,634	65,532,624
Subsid. coin	157,774	164,028
Investments:		
Dom. govt. sh...	812,104,460	838,290,745
Other Dom. govt.	329,942,948	330,534,700
Total invest.	1,142,047,408	1,168,825,445
Premises	2,106,144	2,100,819
All other assets ..	17,103,395	17,219,274
Total assets	1,161,893,355	1,253,842,190

City of St. Hyacinthe has sold a new $440,000 issue of 3½% debentures, to Wood, Gundry & Co. at a price of 102.207, which is a 3.32% cost basis to the city.

Net debenture debt of the municipality is less than $87 per capita. 1942 tax collections yielded 102.89% of the current tax levy. The city has no bank loans, and reports a net profit from its utilities.

Continental Life Elects New Director

Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C.; L.L.D.

who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Continental Life Insurance Company, Head Office Toronto. Mr. Nicol, whose home is in Sherbrooke, Quebec, is a Director of the Bank Canadienne Nationale and other outstanding Canadian Companies. He occupies a prominent place in Canada's Industrial, Financial and Public Life.

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets .. $3,819,972.11
Surplus 2,014,637.07
Dom. Govt. Deposit 1,939,324.33
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Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
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The Bank Act

N. Z. Has Dual Bank Control

Reserve Bank Act Supplements Company Legislation

Study of bank legislation in the British Dominions shows that, while Canada has a special bank act, Australia relies mostly on general company law for bank regulation.

In this, the third article in a series, New Zealand, barring such regulations as may have been put into effect since the war, is shown to have a combination of the Canadian and Australian methods, banks being regulated both by special legislation and ordinary company law.

Study of bank legislation in the British dominions indicates that in this regard New Zealand stands midway between Canada and Australia.

In Canada there is a special bank act which, while broad in its terms and not considered unduly restrictive, brings together in concise forms legislation affecting the banks.

In Australia (The Financial Post, July 17) there is no special bank legislation, banks coming mainly under the ordinary company law.

In New Zealand, however, banks come under both special legislation as in Canada and company laws as in Australia. Comparisons between Canadian and New Zealand legislation are made more easily if important features of each system are noted

Systems Basically Similar

Like that in Canada the banking system of New Zealand is based largely on that of Great Britain. Its main general functions are the same, taking deposits and extending credit.

Both countries have a central bank, that in New Zealand, the Reserve Bank, being organized much along the same lines as the Bank of Canada.

In both countries a relatively small number of joint stock commercial banks have branches throughout the country and these, augmented by savings banks, post office savings banks and trust and loan companies in Canada and building societies and trading companies in New Zealand, serve the deposit and credit needs of the community.

It is with the commercial or trading banks in Canada and New Zealand this article is concerned.

Canadian Banks

In Canada nine of the 10 commercial banks are Canadian banks with control and head office in the country. The tenth, a Canadian branch of an empire bank, maintains a Canadian head office.

In New Zealand, four of the six trading banks are Australian and of the other two, the Bank of New Zealand, the largest bank in the country, is one third owned by the government and the government appoints a majority of the directors.

In Canada the commercial or chartered banks still issue notes although the volume has been steadily diminishing since the foundation of the Bank of Canada. In New Zealand the note issue is entirely a function of the central bank.

Economies Vary

The economies of the two countries are somewhat different. In both cases agriculture is important. But Canada as well is a large producer of minerals and is well advanced industrially. This has possibly had some effect on bank operation as a larger proportion of the New Zealand bank loans are made to primary producers than in Canada.

Moreover, fixed term deposits running for two or three years are more common in New Zealand than in Canada while the method of lending is somewhat different. Canadian banks like to lend their money on direct loans payable within, say, four months, or on demand. The principal method in New Zealand is by overdraft.

Legislation

Thus with differences in methods of operation, differences in methods of regulation have also developed. In Canada we have a special bank act. New Zealand banking legislation is a combination of special legislation and general company law.

Accordingly while in Canada, bank charters are granted by the Dominion Government for 10 years and then lapse unless renewed, New Zealand banks are incorporated under the company legislation of the various states. As in Canada also, however, they are bound by their own charters and statutes of incorporation.

Reserve Bank Control

The main law in New Zealand aimed at control of the banking business generally is the Reserve Bank Act as amended in 1936. This gives the Reserve Bank, the central bank of the Dominion, a certain degree of control over the commercial banks.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, commercial banks must maintain balances with the Reserve Bank of at least 7% of demand liabilities and 3% of time deposits. The governor of the bank has power to raise or lower these requirements, subject to the minimum requirements, which is a means of control of bank operations.

In Canada the Bank Act requires the chartered banks to maintain a reserve of at least 5% of deposit liabilities either in notes of the Bank of Canada or in deposits with it. In most cases the reserve is maintained well above the legal minimum. Canadian banks voluntarily maintain reserves of about 10% of their deposit liabilities. In New Zealand the reserve ratio, while usually well above requirements, appears to fluctuate considerably.

The commercial banks in New Zealand must submit regular returns to the treasury and to the Reserve Bank, including a statement of unused overdraft facilities available to customers. The information so obtained enables the bank or the treasury to make such suggestions to the commercial banks as either may think necessary and they have the power to enforce their policy by direct fiat, thus giving a very direct control which is regarded as exceeding anything of the kind in Canada. In Canada the central bank exerts its influence more by open market operations and by moral suasion.

While real estate loans are prohibited by law in Canada, there appears to be no legislation in New Zealand prohibiting them. But the banks themselves voluntarily discourage this type of lending. However, some increase in demand for this type of loan was reported some years ago after the Labor Government passed legislation for the relief of mortgagors discouraging the lendng of money on mortgage. Most of the loans of this type, however, are handled by other lending institutions than the commercial banks.

Supervision and Audits

Under the Canadian Bank Act, the books of the chartered banks are audited in three ways: by their own detailed inspection system; by two independent chartered accountants as required by the bank act; and by the inspector-general.

There does not appear to be any legislation in New Zealand requiring regular audits of the banks.

The Canadian Bank Act also places restrictions on the extent to which a bank can loan to any of its own directors or a company in which one of its own directors or its president or general manager is in any way financially interested. For example, the approval of two thirds of the directors present at a regular meeting is required if such a loan exceeds 5% of the bank's paid-up capital.

Moreover, a director is not permitted to be present at a meeting of the board when a loan to himself or a company in which he is a partner or a director is being considered.

In New Zealand these matters are left entirely to the prudence of the banks and there are no legal provisions.

Associations

In both countries there is an association of the banks but the New Zealand organization, the Associated Banks, appears to be a much looser organization than the Canadian Bankers Association. The latter has been given certain responsibilities by act of parliament, as, for instance, in regard to the note issue, clearing houses, etc. It does not set rates of interest which are left to the individual banks. The New Zealand association does set rates for the best accounts, leaving the rates charged on other accounts to the discretion of the banks.

In Canada the maximum rate of interest chargeable on loans is set at 7% except in the territories. While rates charged tend to much the same level eventually, there is more competition in this regard in Canada than in New Zealand.

Market Opinions

Barron's (The Trader): On a basis of earnings, most stocks are fully priced and on the basis of yields, a great many appear overpriced. Such a situation has come about from the overwhelming belief in inflation and in postwar industrial prospects. Any development calculated to undermine confidence in the magic of inflation would almost certainly have prompt repercussions upon speculative sentiment. Length and extent of the rise, smallness of the overall gain in the past two and a half months and current apathy of the conventional leaders continue to justify caution.

* * *

Barron's (Dow Theorist): While the Dow-Jones average of 20 railroad stocks, which had been lagging up till two weeks ago, last week made new highs for the bull market, the industrial average receded a little. However, diversion was too slight to lead to any inferences under the Dow theory. All trends under its principles continued to be regarded as up.

* * *

Brookmire Counsellor: Just as it is important for everyone to refrain from letting victory optomism restrain the war effort, so it is prudent for the investor to avoid putting undue emphasis on "peace" stocks. Increased resistance, or some counter-blow on the part of the Axis might find such groups quite vulnerable. The constructive long-range viewpoint of investors should be tempered by realization of the existing wartime uncertainty.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	July 22 1943 $	Change year ago %	July 15 1943 $
Halifax	4,614,136	+12.0	3,998,918
Saint John ..	3,055,603	+24.8	2,920,362
Moncton ...	1,419,834	+16.3	1,289,534
Sherbrooke .	1,293,638	+20.6	1,164,564
Quebec	6,381,669	+11.7	6,101,715
Montreal ...	151,869,969	+17.2	141,314,204
Ottawa	118,535,037	+199.2	91,969,898
Kingston ...	903,951	+21.5	806,457
Peterborough	856,930	+2.7	941,303
Toronto	193,404,086	+22.0	151,967,321
Hamilton ...	8,677,692	+21.1	6,752,875
St. Catharines	1,562,737	—0.5	1,520,046
Kitchener ..	1,548,319	+20.8	1,477,746
Brantford ...	1,276,144	+17.5	1,147,891
London	3,644,427	+34.6	3,179,273
Chatham ...	711,670	+28.5	680,850
Sarnia	834,877	+70.1	943,788
Sudbury	1,217,446	+19.0	1,080,027
Windsor	4,362,271	—32.7	4,388,497
Fort William	1,172,056	+18.5	1,078,250
Winnipeg ...	66,645,331	+62.2	68,707,288
Brandon	586,518	+15.1	571,565
Regina	6,865,534	+39.0	8,784,579
Moose Jaw .	965,108	+40.0	926,726
Saskatoon ..	2,002,368	+7.9	2,200,804
Prince Albert	678,771	+46.7	590,272
Edmonton ...	9,159,486	+44.1	8,662,917
Calgary	8,704,409	+35.4	8,045,529
Lethbridge ..	909,064	+31.1	828,203
Medicine Hat	764,388	+102.2	537,362
N. W'minster	873,555	—4.7	979,847
Vancouver .	31,044,326	+14.9	25,374,384
Victoria	2,447,414	+3.6	2,020,412

Insurance Company Reports

Pearl Assurance

Total assets of the Pearl Assurance Co. of London, England, at Dec. 31 last exceeded $626.8 millions, according to the annual report. This is an increase of more than $29 millions over the previous year. The figures in both cases are computed at $5 equal £1.

Of the total assets, investments in British, Indian and Colonial government, provincial, municipal and county securities account for $334.7 millions. Railway and other debentures, debenture stocks preferred, guaranteed, and ordinary stocks, account for over $182 millions.

On the liability side, life insurance funds were $545 millions and other insurance funds $12.9 millions.

The Pearl in Canada operates under the management of W. C. Butler, with head office for Canada at Toronto. It writes fire, automobile, inland transportation and a number of miscellaneous lines. It has at Ottawa, on deposit with the Receiver-General for the security of Canadian policyholders, securities with an accepted value of $879,000.

	1942	1941
Total assets	$626,809,382	$597,472,396
Mortgages	8,291,316	9,171,938
Loans parochial	22,579,539	24,786,599
Investments	570,907,560	541,955,742
Life assce. funds..	545,140,392	515,721,521
Other ins. funds..	12,968,813	12,688,022
Inv. reserve	32,250,000	32,250,000

Eureka-Security

The Eureka-Security Fire & Marine Insurance Co. in its annual report for 1942 shows total assets of more than $7.4 millions.

Of this total, $4.3 millions are in bonds, the biggest item being $2.1 millions in government issues. Investments in stocks were $832,926.

On the liability side, reserve of unearned premiums was $3.4 millions. Policyholders' surplus was $3.2 millions.

The Eureka-Security operates in Canada in association with the Pearl Assurance Co. under the management of W. C. Butler at Toronto.

Yorkshire Insurance

Total assets of $106.9 millions are shown by the Yorkshire Insurance Co. of York, England, in its annual report for 1942. This is an increase of $5.3 millions over the previous year.

Fire insurance premiums at $5.3 millions were $320,755 higher. Accident premiums were $6.5 millions. They were adversely affected by a reduction in automobile business, but the underwriting profit is stated to be higher at $778,645.

Despite taxes of $975,000 paid during the year, $545,595 was carried to profit and loss compared with $509,710 in the previous year. Head office for the Yorkshire in Canada is at Montreal with F. E. Dufty in charge.

Insurance Conference For 1943 is Omitted

Owing to war conditions, which have caused many organizations and associations to postpone annual and similar meetings, the annual conference of the Association of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance will not be held this year.

Staff Changes

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes:

R. H. MULLEN, manager, Canora, Sask., to be manager Estevan, Sask.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

J. W. B. THOMPSON to be accountant, Toronto.

D. E. HART, to be accountant, Sydney Mines, N.S.

D. M. CAMPBELL to be accountant, Elgin and Frank, Ottawa.

A BELLYFUL OF HELL FOR HITLER
JEEPS FROM WILLYS-OVERLAND
THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE FIGHTING JEEP

YES—a bellyful of misery and hell—that's what the fighting men of the United Nations, mounted in tough Jeeps built by Willys-Overland, are handing back in full measure to a harried Hitler and his deluded gang!

Wherever Allied Forces are pushing ahead today, this amazing Jeep, the fighting Hell Cat on Wheels, is doing its versatile job for our forces on every front.

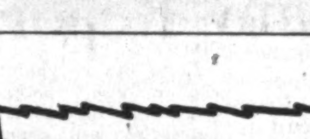
Procured and maintained for American fighting forces everywhere by the U.S. Ordnance Department, Willys-built Jeeps are widely used by Canadian and British forces and are an important factor in Russian operations from Leningrad to the Sea of Azov.

Built around the famous "Go-Devil" engine, an exclusive Willys development, the Jeep designed by Willys-Overland Engineers, in close collaboration with U.S. Army Service Forces, was, after competitive tests with models of the ¼ ton 4 x 4 reconnaissance truck produced by two other motor car companies officially selected as a vehicle for the U.S. Armed Forces.

When it became apparent that the ¼ ton 4 x 4 reconnaissance truck was to play an important role in United Nations strategy, the U.S. Army decided to establish a second source of supply in case bombs or saboteurs should interfere with production. Without compensation we willingly turned over our plans and specifications to another large motor company, that it might make these vehicles.

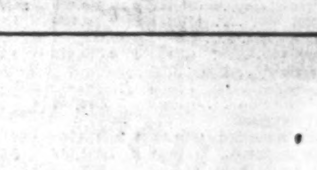
Willys-Overland had long experience in the production of rugged, light-weight, economical transportation before the war. It is our firm belief that these qualities now so splendidly exemplified and so widely experienced in its Jeep will be demanded by millions of thrift-minded motorists in their post-war car.

WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION, TOLEDO, OHIO, U.S.A.

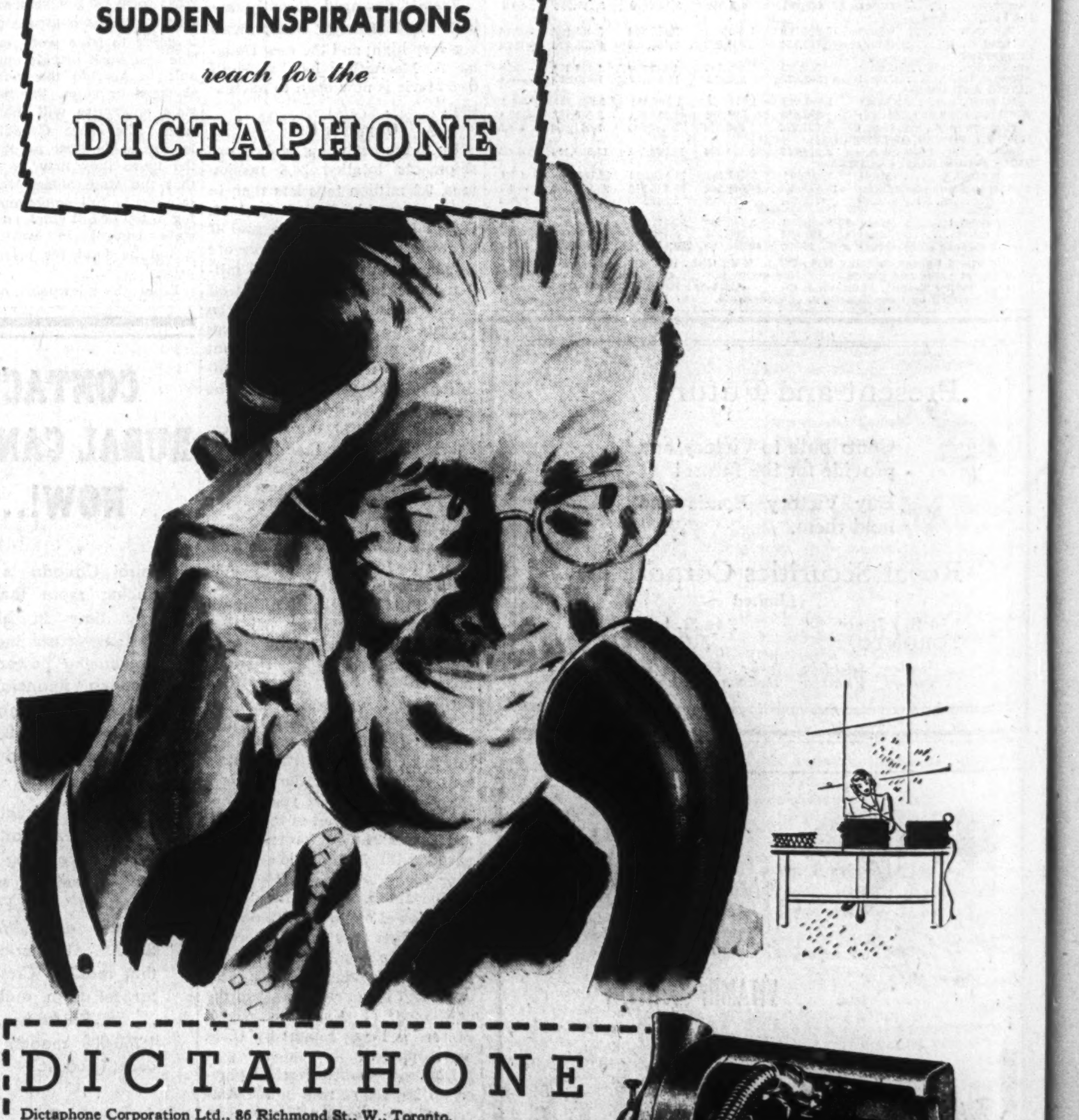


THE JEEP

WILLYS
MOTOR CARS TRUCKS AND JEEPS



THE AMERICAN



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Timber Legislation

"Save the Forest", Plans B.C.

Lumbermen Favor Drastic Policy Change

Thirty years ago, when legislation affecting B. C. forests was enacted, it was estimated that the annual cut of timber would be about 1.5 billion feet annually. Today, in meeting wartime demands, it approaches 4 billions. Instead of a prospect of the timber resources lasting 300 years, it is possible there may not be sufficient mature timber to last through a single crop rotation, says C. D. Orchard, Chief Forester of B. C.

It is suggested among other things that alterations in the taxation set-up might be made with a view to encouraging operations on the basis of perpetual yield, together with utilization of logging waste to improve the condition of the timber industry.

By CHARLES L. SHAW

VANCOUVER.—Back of the decision of the provincial government of British Columbia to make a sweeping enquiry into timber problems lies a growing conviction that drastic changes must be made in forest policy to prevent serious dislocation in production.

There is small prospect of actual depletion of forest reserves except in areas where there has been intensive logging and fire damage in recent years; but production has been at such a tremendous rate especially since the war that even practical timber operators as well as foresters realize the need for action.

Law 30 Years Old

The forests are now being administered by legislation originally enacted 30 years ago when it was estimated that the province had some 300 billion ft. of timber to depend upon. At the rate of cutting at that time this timber would have lasted for 100 years or more. However, subsequent surveys have shown that the early estimate was excessive, and the cut of logs has far exceeded the rate of 30 years ago. Instead of cutting some 1.5 billion ft. annually, the industry has recently been cutting some 4 billion ft. Obviously, this cannot continue indefinitely without critical results.

Most people are ready to agree that, for all the good intentions of the government and the industry, the forests of B. C. have been badly managed in the past—due chiefly to lack of the necessary government controls.

20 Million Acres Non-productive

According to George P. Melrose, of the B. C. Forest Service, British Columbia's forests, which annually provide 40% of the wealth of the province have been so depleted that the danger point is rapidly approaching.

"Twenty million acres or one quarter of the whole area of the province capable of growing timber crops of merchantable type is not producing through waste and fire—one million acres on the coast and 19 millions in the interior," says Mr. Melrose.

"This cannot go on forever. Already we are feeling the effects of heavy cutting in our Douglas fir forests where the stands are heaviest to log. Sooner or later we must start cutting our second crop and we must base our forest economy on smaller timber.

"Obviously we have not managed our forests properly to date or we wouldn't have 20 million acres lying idle.'

Legislation Helpful

Amendments to forest legislation have been helpful by compelling the loggers to burn their slash, thus eliminating danger of fire, and by providing machinery for annual replanting of some 25,000 acres of denuded land.

But this replanting program is inadequate, both operators and foresters agree. Thousands of acres of good timber and second growth are being allowed to burn each year, and the province still has 25,000 to 30,000 acres added to the logged and non-producing area on the coast which is the best producing region.

Under present legislation large areas of timberland logged by private operators revert to the ownership of the government after the timber has been cut. New legislation, it is suggested, might leave this land in the hands of the operators who would thus have the incentive to encourage reproduction either through natural reforestation or replanting.

Artificial Reforesting Too Costly

Natural reforestation is admittedly the most practical form of conservation in the west coast woods, as the cost of replanting by artificial means would be prohibitive and certainly impossible under present limitations of labor.

Changes in the taxation setup might also be made with a view to encouraging operations on the basis of perpetual yield. Many of the larger logging companies are already engaged in reforestation schemes of their own, but at present they need all the men available for harvesting the crop. The business of planting a new one is given secondary consideration or none at all.

Logging Waste To Be Used

Utilization of logging waste is one of the most important fields for improving the condition of the timber industry from the long-term standpoint. Practical measures along this line are already being taken. One of the most interesting experiments in this connection ever undertaken is now in progress at Ladysmith on Vancouver Island where Comox Logging Co., one of the biggest organizations of its kind, is now accumulating logging debris and shipping it to the pulp and paper mills of Powell River Co. for conversion into pulp. The experiment might not have been economically possible a few years ago, but with hemlock now bringing $15 or more per 1,000 ft., it looks as though the operation might be profitable in dollars and cents as well as valuable in solving the problem of waste reduction.

Possibilities Are Great

When it is considered that an operation such as Comox leaves on the ground annually as much wood as the Powell River Co., largest newsprint producer on the coast, requires in a year for raw materials, the possibilities of this undertaking are certainly impressive.

Chief Forester C. D. Orchard believes that B. C., for all its dependence on timber, has not yet got down to the serious business of growing forest crops. The province has been mining timber rather than farming it.

"To change our policy will cost money, but unless we are prepared to spend money and generally make the necessary effort to grow wood, the forest industry must of necessity progressively deteriorate," says Mr. Orchard.

"Unfortunately, perpetuation and maximum profit are ill-assorted bedfellows and the results in actual practice in the bush are not all that can be desired.

Cutting Rights Exploited

"We have inadvertently and necessarily imposed on the forest industry an economic necessity to exploit cutting privileges without thought for the new crop. As long as we felt assured of more than a 200-year supply of old growth timber, we were not only safe in this course; it could be justified.

"But with a supply of mature timber insufficient to last us through a single crop rotation, and in the face of our dependence on this forest resource for 40% of our income, forest administration and forest policy assume proportions of one of our major economic problems which, once we are finally awake, should occupy our immediate and serious attention."

Mr. Orchard believes that the cost of the necessary change in policy must be borne not only by the provincial government and the industry but by the federal government. He points out that B. C. has spent during the history of the forest administration alone more than $9.7 millions to study and protect a resource from which the Dominion has taken a greater profit than the Province and to the protection of which the Dominion has as yet made no direct contribution whatsoever.

$1 Million Paid Out in Benefits

The balance remaining in the Unemployment Insurance Fund on June 30, 1943, stood at $131,836,907, according to figures issued by the Commission. Gross revenues to date, plus interest earned by the Fund, amounted to $132,915,870. Of this sum $108,111,102 had been contributed by employers and employees through purchase of stamps and by direct payment; $21,622,220 had been paid by the Dominion as its share under the statute; and $3,182,547 represented interest earned by the Fund.

Benefits paid since Jan. 1942, when benefits first became payable, aggregate $1,078,963.

A bill to enlarge the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act to include those persons whose annual earnings range from the present ceiling of $2,000 to $2,400 has been approved in the House of Commons. It is claimed usefulness of the Act will increase with the number of persons brought within the scope of the legislation, specially in view of increased earnings, and during the postwar period.

Number of applications for employment by insured persons in April was 157,895 and in March, 191,000.

Average amount paid per beneficiary was $26.26 in April and $26.64 in May. In April and May, 1942, the corresponding amounts were $18.87 and $23.68.

Newsprint Price Boost Affects Stocks Little

With Newsprint Production Lower Than 1942, and Gross Receipts Slightly Higher, the Industry May Expect to Hold Its 1942 Level

The $4 and long-expected second boost in the price of newsprint had apparently been discounted by the stock market at the time last week's announcement came through. Newsprint issues remained relatively stable at or just under their highs for the year.

One factor in restraining optimism was the difficulty in estimating the importance of the price increase to individual securities. Although it was known that cost increases had warranted the rise of $8 per ton that will be in effect Sept. 1, and this had been concurred in by both WPTB and OPA, estimates on an individual basis were well-nigh impossible. Actual costs in 1943 will depend heavily on costs of pulpwood, income from subsidiary production such as chemical pulps, and the level of operations aud output.

$3 Millions Income Jump

But for the industry as a whole, providing output can be kept at the level established in the second quarter of 1943, total income will be at least as great as in 1942, possibly some $3 millions higher, it is estimated. And at the price structure applying in the last four months of 1943 (again using second quarter production as a yarkstick), yearly income would be running $16 millions, or nearly 10% higher.

In the first two months of 1943 the price of newsprint received for sales in the U. S. ran $55 per ton, allowing for exchange premium. In the six months subsequent, the price is $59.40, and for the final four months of the year newsprint sales in the U. S. will bring $63.80 per ton. For sales in Canada and to countries whose exchange is at par in Canadian funds, prices are $50, $54 and $58 for the same periods.

Applying these prices to actual production and shipments in the first half of 1943, and extending second-quarter production over the last half of the year, would give an estimated gross income from newsprint of $175 millions, against last year's total of approximately $172 millions. Similarly relating the new prices to the current production rate for a year would bring a total income from newsprint of approximately $187 millions.

Estimates of this nature, of course, are entirely subject to production schedules and sales holding at second-quarter levels. And it is difficult to estimate what the increased revenues will mean to net profits. But with production lower than last year, and gross receipts slightly higher, it seems probable that the industry will be able to maintain earnings at the 1942 level.

Urge Survey Of B. C. Mine Manpower

See Threat of Shutdown By Big Base Metal Producers in Province

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — An intelligent survey of the manpower situation in British Columbia with special reference to the requirements of the base metal industry is being urged here by mining leaders who foresee a situation of growing seriousness unless something is promptly done to bring relief.

Such companies as Britannia and Granby, the largest copper producers in western Canada, are reported to be facing sharp curtailment of production as a result of an inadequate supply of labor, and unless conditions are improved during the coming months there is even danger of suspension of operations.

"The government has bolstered the manpower of the shipyards and is now taking steps to enroll an additional 3,000 for the west coast plants," one mining executive informed The Financial Post, "but very little of a constructive nature has been done for the mining industry. Instead, we have been confronted with an almost continuous drain on our manpower reserves. The present policy will surely sound the death-knell of base metal production if continued indefinitely."

Short 3,200 Men

The base metal mines are said to be short at least 1,200 men. The gold mines could employ an additional 2,000, although it is recognized that under present conditions there is not the same necessity to maintain production of gold.

However, west coast mining men are surprised at the apparent discrimination that has led to a reduction of gold production in British Columbia to the extent of possibly 50%, while in Quebec production has fallen off only about 4% in recent months.

"We have tackled the impossible in British Columbia," said another mining man who has been closely identified with the industry for many years. "On this coast we never did have a large reserve of labor to draw upon. The war has taken 60,000 men for the armed services. The shipyards have taken another 26,000 from various established industries, and we have been compelled to replace some 7,000 Japanese workers who were evacuated from the coastal area for purposes of national security. So far as labor is concerned, we have been scraping the bottom of the barrel and if we are to continue production on anything like a capacity basis there must be relief. The Canadian government is the only authority that can give it to us."

Meanwhile a committee of mining men comprising C. P. Browning, general manager of Britannia Mining & Smelting Co.; A. S. Baillie, vice-president and general manager, Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., and Henry Doelle, general manager of Sheep Creek Gold Mines, has been appointed to confer with William Asselstine and other officials.

Mr. Asselstine, formerly minister of mines in the provincial government, was recently appointed a special adviser to the federal government on mine labor problems.

Company Reports

Crescent Creamery

A large increase in net profits is shown by Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg, for the year ended March 31, 1943, from $13,939 the previous year to $50,498. The company is a subsidiary of Eastern Dairies.

This increase is accounted for by an almost 200% increase in operating profit. Major increases in costs were income and E.P. taxes and loss on the sale of securities.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended March 31	1943	1942
Operating profit	$153,440	$58,260
Add: Other income	3,454	3,528
Total earnings	156,894	61,788
Less: Depreciation	38,207	40,021
Inc. E.P. taxes	▲58,814	7,828
Loss on sale of sec.	9,375	......
Net profit	50,498	13,939
Add: Prev. surplus	44,909	30,970
Ref. E. P. tax.	3,885	......
Balance forward	99,292	44,909
▲Incl. ref. E.P.T.—$3,885.		
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$5.05	$1.39
Working capital	$188,811	$42,602

Eastern Dairies

A net loss of $7,496 was shown by Eastern Dairies for the year ended March 31, 1943, compared with a net profit for the previous year of $15,897.

Operating profits were up considerably to $767,563 from $561,034 the year before. Principal increases in expense were from income taxes and an extraordinary bottle loss of nearly $170,000, the latter the result of regulations requiring that milk bottles carry a deposit of five cents each. Provision for depreciation was reduced over $100,000.

The company was again unable to meet sinking fund installments on its 6% bonds. In his report to the shareholders W. R. Aird, president, referred to the impossibility of predicting the results of future operations at the present time but added that the company has been successful in preventing costs from rising in proportion to earnings.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended March 31	1943	1942
Operating profit	$791,712	$593,941
Add: Other income	10,473	2,054
Total earnings	802,185	595,995
Less: Exec. remun.	29,761	29,910
Director's fees	3,760	3,940
Legal fees	1,101	1,112
Depreciation	176,935	296,472
Interest	146,263	145,980
Inc. and E.P. taxes	184,806	41,000
Exchange	16,121	16,066
Write-off bottle a/c	169,866	......
Net profit	73,572	61,515
Less: Subs. interest	81,068	45,618
Surplus for year	*7,496	15,897
Add: Prev. deficit	436,300	444,883
Tax adjust.	848	......
Less: Tax adj.	......	7,314
Deficit forward	442,948	436,300
* Deficit.		
Earned per share:		
Preferred	......	$0.60
Working capital	858,507	462,007

Consolidated Sand

Net profits of $23,620 for the year ended March 31, ,1942, representing a substantial decline from the previous year's figure of $37,255, were reported by Consolidated Sand & Gravel. The former figure is obtained after deduction of full income taxes, $4,200 of which is refundable at some future date.

"Reduced taxation is absolutely necessary before the shareholders can receive much benefit from operating profits," it is stated by J. F. M. Stewart, president, in his report to the shareholders. The president also reported that the outlook for this year indicates a reduced tonnage. Of a depreciation provision of $55,434, $24,815 was provided out of capital surplus. With the payment of $4 a share on the preferred stock, the arrears on this stock were increased by $3. 602 preferred shares were cancelled during the year.

Income, Surplus—Years ended March 31	1943	1942
Operating profit	$88,326	$130,963
Add: Invest. income	10,600	8,611
Total earnings	98,927	139,574
Less: Depreciation	30,619	44,898
Inc. & E.P. Taxes	▲44,687	57,421
Net profit	23,620	37,255
Less: Pref. divds.	25,200	49,367
Deficit for year	1,580	12,112
Add: Prev. surplus	384	12,496
Ref. port. E.P.T.	4,200	......
Surplus forward	3,004	384
▲Incl. $4,200 ref. E.P.T.		
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$3.75	$5.39
Paid	4.00	7.00
Working capital	$247,995	$283,506

Shawinigan W. & P.

A slight decrease in net profits from $3.8 millions to $3.5 millions was shown by Shawinigan Water & Power for the six months period ended June 30, 1943, compared with the same period of 1942.

These profits, which are before provision for taxes, showed a decline in spite of a rise in gross revenue from $12.0 millions to $12.2 millions. Operating expenses showed the principal increase in expense.

Revenue & Expense—Six months ended June 30	1943	1942
Gross revenue	$12,172,652	$12,023,771
Exp.: Gen. & oper.	2,411,857	2,139,849
Power purchased	2,177,074	2,035,771
Water rentals	278,211	250,689
Taxes	417,713	506,475
Operating profit	6,887,797	7,090,987
Less: Fixed chgs.	1,775,328	1,787,413
Exchange	130,910	130,700
Depreciation	1,450,000	1,400,000
Net profits▲	3,531,559	3,772,874
▲Subject to inc. and E. P. taxes.		

Phoenix of London

Lower premiums in fire and accident insurance and an increase in marine are shown by the Phoenix Assurance Co. of London, England, in its annual report for 1942. Fire premiums at $16.2 millions were about $380,000 lower than in the previous year. Accident premiums at $19 millions were $245,000 lower, while marine premiums at $11.8 millions were almost $4.2 millions or about 56% higher. Total assets at $212.4 millions were $7.5 millions higher.

The reduction in fire premiums arose principally in the far eastern territory now enemy occupied. The fire loss ratio was 44.6%. The decline in the accident department was attributed to a drop in automobile business. Marine funds were described by Chairman R. Y. Sketch at the annual meeting as showing an appreciable surplus in spite of heavy increases in claims settled and after providing ample reserves.

Underwriting profit was reported at over $4.1 millions. Computations in all cases are at £1 equals $5. The company operates in Canada under the management of Wm. Lawrie, with head office for Canada at Montreal.

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"Mycoban" (sodium propionate) is a chemical product which, when added to the baker's dough, delays the growth of mould spores beyond the time when bread would normally grow stale. The addition of "Mycoban" does not affect the taste, quality, appearance or texture of the bread. Besides helping to save many thousands of loaves daily, "Mycoban" is also used to prolong the mould-free life of other bakers' products, and of butter, cheese, tobacco, honey and preserves.

Product of the Organic Chemicals Division of C-I-L, "Mycoban" is now being distributed throughout Canada to help Canadian bakers in their war against the blight of bread mould.

The contribution of "Mycoban" towards national food economy is another example of a product of Industrial Chemistry which helps Canada's war effort.

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PA384

Doctor Shortage

Will Medical Help Be Cut?

Plans Discussed to Ensure Adequate Service

The medical profession, with the help of the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board, is undertaking to ensure that the best use is made of Canada's resources of medical skill and knowledge, so that the health both of the armed forces and civilian population will be safeguarded. Number of doctors to do the job is adequate, say officials in the know, and it is hoped that compulsory allocation of medical men to needy rural areas may not be necessary, although this solution is being held in readiness should the need arise.

Provision of medical services is a vital aspect of the manpower problem. A shortage of medical services, moreover, is one that cannot easily be remedied due to the impossibility of increasing supply quickly.

In spite of the ready response to calls for their services, a tradition of the medical profession, the need for an organized and planned distribution of the available doctors is becoming increasingly apparent, judging from public discussions.

Much could be done to improve in poorly serviced districts, it is claimed. It is considered that an adequate proportion of doctors to population is about one to 1,500 or 2,000 in rural areas and as low as one to 3,000 in thickly populated urban districts. In some outlying areas where distances between patients are great one doctor may be needed for as few as 750 people.

How prospects are for replenishing the supply of medical men may be judged from the fact that about 500 students are expected to graduate in Canada in 1943, and 200-300 additional men so qualified will be needed for the armed forces this year.

Already in the United Kingdom and Australia doctors are moved from place to place in response both to military and civilian requirements. The same system of transfer is expected soon in the United States. This was brought out in a speech in the House of Commons by Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie in which he stated that it is well within the bounds of possibility that like action will have to be taken by the Canadian Government.

No Compulsion Yet

Although compulsion has not yet been employed in allocation of the doctors of Canada, voluntary cooperation toward obtaining the best use of the men available has been greatly facilitated by the work and research of the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board.

Created by Order-in-Council in July, 1942, this board was originally concerned only with the supply of doctors during the war. It has since been expanded to include dentists, nurses and health services of various kinds. Regional boards have been set up also to give quick and well-informed local service.

The Order-in-Council reads:

"In order to make adequate provision for dealing with this urgent problem of procuring much needed medical officers, and at the same time guarding against the impairment of essential public health services the Minister recommends, with the concurrence of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services and the Minister of National Defence for Air, the formation of a committee in the Department of National Defence. . . ."

Civilians to Be Cared For

The committee was to undertake firsthand investigations and surveys and:

" . . . to consider carefully in relation to the available supply of physicians for appointment to the armed forces, the requirements of civilian institutions, public health departments, medical schools, war industries and communities in order that there shall be no impairment of essential public health services."

Although its function is mostly advisory, carrying with it no power of compulsion, it can refuse permission to a man wishing to leave a rural district to enlist, if he is badly needed in that district. The unwillingness of many doctors to work in outlying districts is one of the major obstacles that the Board is up against. It has applied for power of compulsory transfer, but this has not been granted.

This committee has representatives from all branches of the armed forces and civilian departments. The surveys previously made have become out of date and inadequate, it has been found, due to enlistments and changes of location, together with gradual tightening of supply. A new and extensive survey was, therefore, undertaken, the results of which are to appear in the near future.

Doctor Response Good

Response of Ontario doctors in answering the questionnaire was unbelievably good considering the voluntary nature of the response. Ninety-three per cent of the information requested was obtained.

In the absence of the results of this survey, accurate information as to the extent and seriousness of shortages of medical services, or concerning areas having surplus doctors in relation to the number available, is difficult to obtain. It is known, however, that in many rural areas particularly shortages of doctors have become dangerous. The tendency has been for doctors to drift to the towns and cities, and many outlying areas are in great need of medical care.

In the debates in Parliament the Lucky Lake district in northern Saskatchewan was cited as an example of this serious lack. On the other hand, it is thought possible that Winnipeg may now have more doctors than it had before outbreak of war.

Doctors May Be Rationed

The growing gravity of the situation has prompted remarks by the Minister regarding possibility of compulsory allocation of doctors. Whether or not this step will have to be taken will depend on the report of the Medical Procurement Board after its survey is completed.

3,400 Doctors in Ontario

The population of Ontario in 1941 was between 3.7 and 3.8 millions and the number of doctors in Ontario is approximately 3,400, not including enlistments. This is a little more than 1,100 people for every doctor which is about the level considered as desirable peacetime distribution. This figure, however, gives an overoptimistic picture because specialists, serving up to 150,000 people, do not by any means supplant, but only supplement, the work of general practitioners. In the same way doctors in industrial work and other special occupations would probably change, somewhat for the worse, the above optimistic figure.

The population of Ontario is nevertheless quite well supplied with doctors in comparison to other parts of Canada, and the people of Ontario have been very co-operative and helpful in submitting willingly to the necessary inconvenience of a reduced supply of medical service, authorities claim.

Board Doesn't Wait

The Ontario division of the board does not wait until there are complaints of insufficient medical service from a district before it takes action. Keeping constantly in touch with developments, it takes the initiative in seeing that all districts are adequately supplied. In some cases where complaints have been voiced it has been found that the difficulty was not in obtaining doctors, but in finding them a place to stay in the war-crowded conditions of boom towns.

The situation is undoubtedly more serious in other provinces of the Dominion. Accurate appraisal must await the results of the National Survey. With practically all graduating medical students going into the armed forces, and with a certain number (about 100 in Ontario) of deaths and retirements every year, the condition is one which can quickly become serious in districts that, unlike large cities, have no means of switching the load of work among the remaining doctors, but may often be faced with the prospect of having no doctor at all.

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LONDON CALLING

WRITTEN EACH WEEK EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FINANCIAL POST BY Adelphi

LONDON.—About the best unofficial Ambassador Canada has over here is Air Marshall "Gus" Edwards. He does not attempt to cope with social life and rarely leaves his London headquarters unless to see some member of the government or the Air Ministry or to visit his squadrons.

But Whitehall rates him very high. The two Air Ministers, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Captain Harold Balfour respect him and like him, two feelings that do not always go together. I found the Air Marshall human, sincere, conscientious and possessed of a fine mind. His airmen are his children and the "next of kin" are never out of his thoughts.

He neither seeks nor likes publicity. It is without his knowledge that I pay this tribute to him in the columns of The Financial Post.

• • •

Churchill Made "Freeman"

Winston Churchill has been made a Freeman of London. It was quaint to hear the City Chamberlain (Sir Adrian Pollock) proclaiming the virtues of the man whom the Corporation had chosen to honor and also the words of admonition. "He is of good repute and virtue" quoth the City Chamberlain. He then went on to say that the Freedom was bestowed in the confidence that Winston Churchill would not conspire against the King but, on the contrary, would at once make known to the Lord Mayor any plots against the happiness and person of His Majesty.

It was a goodly reminder that central government embodied in Parliament is a mere mushroom growth compared with the local government of the ancient Boroughs—for be it known that the very word Borough means a defended town.

After all this the City Chamberlain made a long survey of Churchill's spectacular career. It was purely factual but none the less impressive for that. The only light moment was when the speaker recalled Churchill's postwar defeat at Dundee shortly after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. On that occasion Churchill remarked "I am now without a Ministry, a seat, a party or an appendix."

• • •

Privileges Granted

The next morning in the Commons he was in excellent spirits. There are few honors left that could be bestowed on him—he would not accept even a Dukedom—but he was vastly pleased at being made a Freeman of the City of London.

As a mere member of a City Company and therefore a Liveryman I believe that I am privileged to carry a bayonet and cannot be arrested for drunkenness within the precincts of the City itself.

The liberties of a Freeman must be terrific.

• • •

Laughs in the Theatre

The London theatre gave us a good laugh recently. There are two brothers, Emile Littner and Prince Littner (I believe his name is actually Prince) who have acquired ownership of an enormous number of theatres both in London and the provinces. Unfortunately for himself Emile Littner decided to venture into part authorship and part direction in a new musical version of that hoary old favorite "When Knights Were Bold." The new version was called "The Knight was Bold."

I went to the premiere but threw in the towel at half time being groggy by that time. The critics had a night out. One of them called it a "Knightmare." Another stooped to conquer with "When Knights were Cold." The rest were in much the same key.

The leading comedian, Sonnie Hale, changes his clothes on the stage, a demonstration which caused the Evening Standard critic to remark in his notice: "If we must have strip tease Mr. Hale belongs to the wrong sex." I predict that Mr. Littner will return to ownership and give up authorship.

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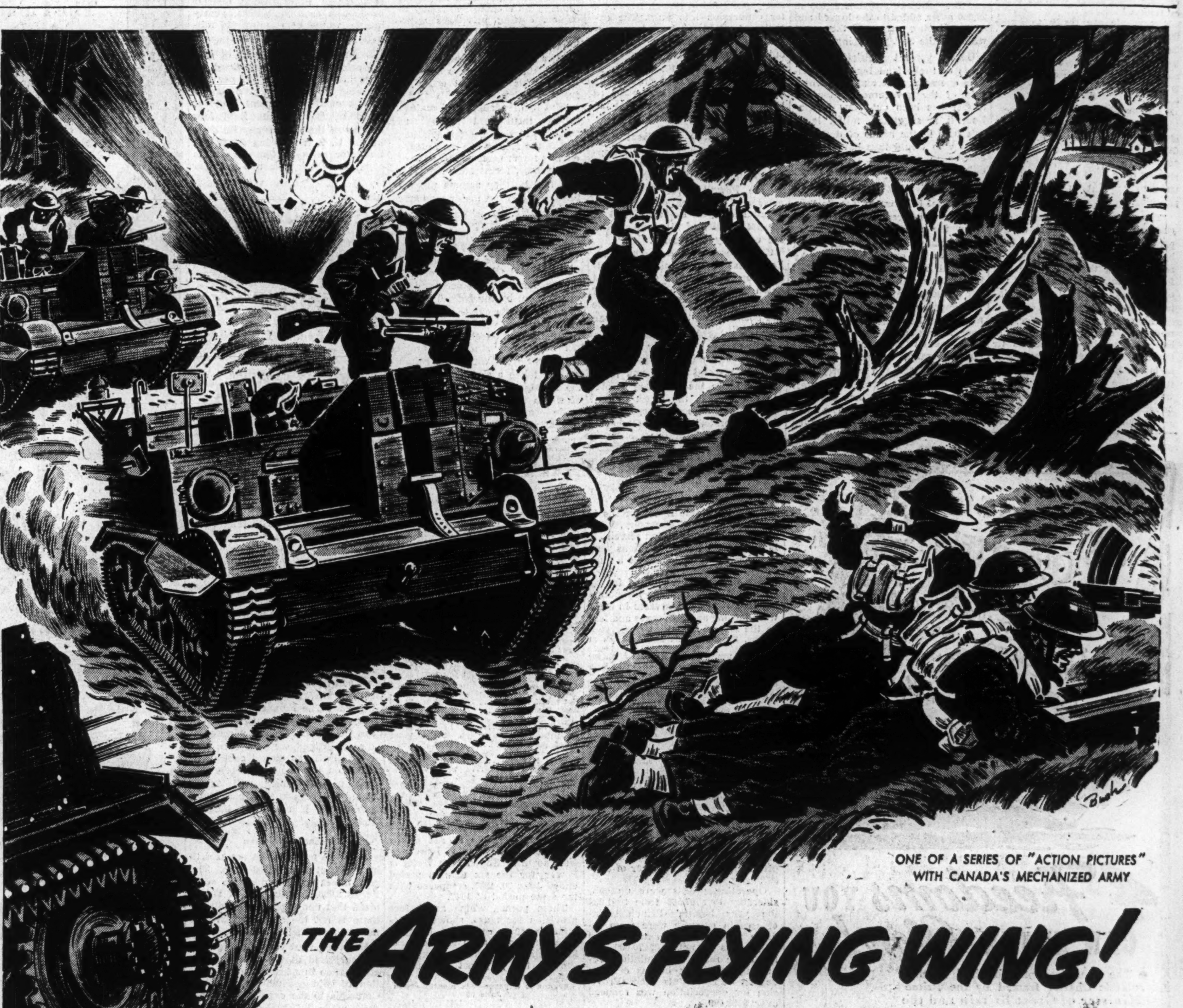

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Each man in the Carrier Troops is an accomplished driver or radio operator; each is a dead shot with rifle, Bren gun, anti-tank rifle or 2-inch mortar which are standard equipment. Useful also for laying smoke screens to cover troop movements, the Universal Carriers are often called upon to transport men and supplies over rough-and-tumble terrain which would stop a less powerful or sure-footed vehicle.

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The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Workmen's Compensation

Is a pension which a person receives under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia exempt from income tax in whole or in part?

Under the Income War Tax Act benefits under any provincial Workmen's Compensation Act or the Government's Employees' Compensation Act are considered exempt from income tax.

Marries in September

I am a single man with an income of $4,000 a year and have been paying normal tax at the rate of 9% because, as a single man, my income was over $3,000. If I marry in September what will my normal tax rate be and for what part of the year?

If your wife has no income of her own during the year, or if her income is derived entirely from salary or wages, you will rank as a married man for tax purposes for the whole year and will be liable for a 7% normal tax rate. If your wife has an income from sources other than salary or wages less than $660 you will still rank as a married man. But if this other income of hers is over $660 you will be classed as a single man for taxes and pay the 9% rate on normal tax.

Depletion Allowance

I have recently bought some mining and oil stocks which pay me dividends. I have never owned securities of this kind before. I understand there is some allowance for depletion in such cases. How much as this allowance?

While it is necessary to know the stock in question before making a definite pronouncement, in general a taxpayer is allowed a depletion allowance of 20% on dividends from Canadian and non-Canadian precious and base metal producing mining companies; 20% on Canadian oil and gas producing companies; 10% on non-Canadian oil and gas producing companies and nothing on holding and exploration mining companies and holding, refining and marketing oil and gas companies.

Charitable Donations

I understand an individual is allowed to deduct charitable donations before computing income tax. How does this work, supposing my income to be $3,000 a year and my charitable donations $250?

You are allowed to deduct charitable donations up to 10% of your income before computing tax. Accordingly, from your $3,000 income you can deduct the full $250. This leaves $2,750 on which you compute your normal tax. Then you compute your graduated tax by deducting the statutory exemption of $660 from the $2,750 leaving $2,090 on which to compute graduated tax.

INVESTMENTS

Noranda Dividend

On May 13, 1943, I purchased some shares of Noranda Mines. Failing to receive the dividend of $1 a share paid to shareholders of record May 14, I notified my broker, a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, but he says that I can't get the dividend. Is he correct and can't I collect on this dividend?

Your broker gave you the correct information on the Noranda Mines dividend of June 15. Record date was May 14, but the ex-dividend date set by the Toronto Stock Exchange was May 13 and you could not expect to secure the dividend by purchase of the company's shares on May 13.

Atlas Steels

Please outline for me the position of Atlas Steels. Would you think that the earnings or asset position suggests a possibility of a stock split perhaps a few years hence? The company has been mentioned to me as one with a remarkable record of growth in recent years.

While Atlas Steels more than doubled its net earnings in the year ending Sept. 30, 1942, net profit at $538,546 was only slightly more than $18,000 greater than the preceding year after allowance for an increase of more than $3.6 millions in the special reserve allowed for plant extension. At Sept. 30, 1942, the entire plant was carried at $8.1 millions.

Earnings on the common shares were equal to $3.05 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1942, compared with $2.94 for the preceding fiscal year and $2.22 a share for year ending Sept. 30, 1940.

The current dividends of 60 cents a share per annum on the company's common stock are being covered by a wide margin and working capital has been almost doubled to $1.5 millions in the two years up to Sept. 30, 1942. A working capital loan of $300,000 was paid off in Sept. 1942.

Plant capacity was sextupled at the request of the Dominion Government, and Atlas Steels is undoubtedly the leading producer of "special steels" in Canada at the present time. Very few stock splits have been instituted by Canadian companies in recent years, however, and we would not want to hold out too much encouragement on this score as regards Atlas Steels. However, the company asset position is much stronger than formerly and, if a substantial market for special steels is enjoyed after the war, the company could do very well and might perhaps show better earnings than at present.

Moose Jaw

Would you please tell me if there is a settlement expected for City of Moose Jaw bonds and if so what might be expected? I would also appreciate information as to the last date on which interest was paid.

Moose Jaw defaulted on its bonds in 1937, in which year it paid 60% of interest due July 1 to Dec. 31. Since that time payment of interest has been suspended pending agreement on a refinancing plan between the city and the bondholders.

In the meantime the city has functioned under the supervision of the Local Government Board, which has issued annual orders relieving the city from levying the amount required to service its capital debts.

At the most recent meeting of the city and the Debenture Holders' Committee, held in March of this year, the committee offered as a minimum settlement the abatement of one half of the arrears of interest outstanding, payment of the other half in cash and a refunding of the principal debt in the hands of the public on a 25-year annuity basis at an average interest rate of 4% for the first five years, and 4½% for the remaining 20 years. This offer was rejected by the city which in turn proposed that all interest on existing debentures be cancelled, and the interest rate on the refunding issue to be reduced to 3% for the first five years, 3½% for the second, 4% for the third and 4½% for the final ten years.

This proposal also was rejected by bondholders and negotiations discontinued. The local government board has since accepted briefs on the situation from both parties. It is now considering these but has set no date for a meeting. Moose Jaw debentures totalling approximately $3½ millions are at present in the hands of the public.

War Workers' Children

Day Nurseries Can Do War Job

Slow Progress in Essential Task Claimed Detrimental

With war industry and essential civilian services crying for help to keep their plants running, establishment of wartime day nurseries to care for the two- to five-year-olds of working mothers is being recommended as part of the solution to the labor shortage. But, says Dorothy Millichamp, director of Wartime Day Nurseries for Toronto and York, until industry wants labor badly enough to make some arrangement to permit women to work on shorter shifts, such a plan will be only half effective.

The recently inaugurated "split shift" scheme for women, initiated in certain branches of essential civilian services, is a start in the right direction.

But this is not enough, say officials of the wartime day nursery committees. The system of nurseries—functioning under a Dominion-Provincial agreement passed in July, 1942 — should be expanded and the government regulation changed to permit children of all working mothers, not just those in high priority industries as is the case at present, being cared for by the day nursery.

Certain discrepancies in the system must be ironed out before the nurseries can function properly. Notable among these is some adjustment in the fee paid by parents on part-time work, said Miss M. Blakslee of the Provincial Advisory Committee. If a woman is earning only $1.50 a day (for part-time work) and out of that has to pay carfare and for the care of her child in a nursery, the scheme won't be very successful from the mother's point of view.

Only 14 day nursery units are functioning to date, all in Ontario and Quebec; four others have been approved officially.

Six operate in Toronto, one in Brantford, one in Oshawa, one in St. Catharines, and five in Montreal. Altogether only 750 children are thus being accommodated.

Day nurseries for child care in Ontario are under direction of the Provincial Advisory Committee on Wartime Day Nurseries of which Hon. Farquhar Oliver, Minister of Public Welfare, is chairman.

The provincial committee works with dominion representatives and local committees which represent labor, community welfare, health and educational interests.

35c. a Day

The day nursery functions from Monday to Friday from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and on Saturday from 7.30 a.m. to noon. The usual charge for each child is 35c. a day, and for a second child in the same family, 15c. a day. The children have a midday dinner at the nursery every day, with a late afternoon meal served from Monday to Friday.

A standard health program recommended for the Toronto district by the Toronto Department of Public Health is followed, which provides for complete physical examination prior to enrolment, and health supervision by a doctor and nurse while the child is in the day nursery. Each unit is manned by a supervisor and an assistant supervisor, plus adequate household help.

Training Courses

The Institute for Child Study of the University of Toronto has assumed responsibility for preparing people to handle day nursery work. To date, five emergency training courses, each of four months duration, have been given in child study and mental hygiene, principles of nursery education, health supervision, menu planning, household management, parent education, together with supervised observation and practice at the Institute's Demonstration Centre.

That there is a need for wartime day nurseries is clear from the fact that last November among 12,000 women working in one large Montreal plant there were 3,000 small children, while in the whole city only about 250 children were cared for in day nurseries. It is known that in one Toronto suburban riding more than 1,000 children of women workers need day nursery care which is not ready.

Why the Delay?

Factors contributing to delay in getting day nurseries established are: the female industrial population has not been sufficiently acquainted with the services such units can provide their children; many mothers—80%, it is reported—before taking jobs arranged with relatives or neighbors to look after their children and are continuing to do so; the government has regarded the wartime day nursery as a temporary war measure and not a long term project; insufficient money has been granted to operate the project, say members discussing the matter in committee; and because of long shift hours, many women cannot leave children, even with nursery service available.

In response to the need to publicize the wartime day nursery to mothers in industry, the Dominion Government has had produced by the National Film Board, a movie, photographed in the factories and day nurseries of Montreal and Toronto, which is shortly to be released. It is a Dominion project, produced at Dominion expense.

Churches Not Suitable

Present government policy of renting houses or loaning space in churches, instead of buying or building outright came under criticism in the House Committee. Wartime Housing could provide suitable buildings, it was claimed, as churches, for example, are often dark and dim, not airy and sunny places as needed by children. Prefabricated houses might be built in parks and open spaces to house the nurseries and get the children into the air and light.

Dorise Nielsen disliked the Montreal denominational system, claiming that "children are children—not Catholic or Protestant or Jewish or anything else. They have a right to equal treatment, to be mixed together, to learn to know each other and not to be segregated into these strict groupings."

To secure highly trained help, needed to meet the special requirements of the very young child, salaries paid at present to those in charge are not sufficient to attract people of the right type, it was claimed. The system should gradually be brought within the full scope of our educational system, said Mrs. Nielsen.

The fee of 25c. for one child and 35 cents for two children was compared with that in Great Britain where cost of the noon meal is only 7 pence of which the government is responsible for 3d. The Financial Post is told, however, that conditions are different in Britain. There acute food shortages exist, which is not the case in Canada. The government there found it more economical to feed the children under a wholesale plan. Moreover in Canada the 25c. fee includes cost of food and supervision.

According to Dorothy Millichamp, the units in England differ somewhat from those in Canada, although the principles are much the same.

British Provide Buildings

In England they build or expropriate the needed buildings for nurseries. In Canada there is desperate need for space.

All children of all working mothers in England are eligible in that over there all work is essential. In Canada wartime day nurseries are permitted to accept only children of mothers in A or B priority industry.

Equipment in England is not so adequate as in Canada because England had to move fast to save her children. Her people had to be trained for the work in three weeks instead of in four months as in Canada.

New Wartime Regulations

Wrought Copper. M. & S. order M.C. 41A, June 30. Anyone having more than 50 lbs. of frozen, dormant or excess stock of wrought copper must report to the Metals Controller before July 15, except under certain specified conditions. Deputy Metals Controller, F. M. Connell.

• • •

Footwear. WPTB order 293, July 15, Manufacturers of footwear may increase the maximum price by 1% as fixed by order A-175 and the discount allowed under order 292 must be kept in a separate ledger account. Chairman, WPTB, D. Gordon.

• • •

Footwear Leather. WPTB order 292, July 15, sets the maximum price at which leather may be sold to any manufacturer and allows for a discount of 4% of the purchase price if the leather is used for domestic civilian footwear. Chairman, WPTB, D. Gordon.

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Wool Clips. WPTB order A-812, July 15, amends order A-118 by deleting sections 5 and 6. Effective July 17. Adm. of Wool and Wool Products, D. C. Dick.

• • •

Glass Containers. WPTB order A-816, July 17, sets forth the design and finish of glass containers to be used in packaging of certain food products. Co-ordinator of Foods Adm., K. W. Taylor.

• • •

Alcoholic Beverages. WPTB order A-817, July 17, designates the design and finish of glass containers used for bottling any alcoholic beverages. Effective July 22. Adm. of Alcoholic Beverages, D. Sim.

• • •

Price Adjustment of Food Products. WPTB order A-818, July 19, sets forth the rules to be followed by packers, wholesalers and retailers, etc., in adjusting selling prices of food products packed in new size glass containers which differ from the old size by not more than 25%. Co-ordinator, Foods Adm., K. W. Taylor.

• • •

Farm Machinery. WPTB order A-819, July 20, amends order A-388 by stating that black iron may be used in the manufacture of hopper sides for seeding or sowing attachments and feed hoppers for grain grinders. Effective July 23. Adm. of Farm and Construction Machinery and Municipal Service Equipment, H. H. Bloom.

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When Do We Eat?

Our leaders assure us we'll eat regularly . . . and sufficiently.

But it isn't quite as simple as that. In fact, before next winter, the situation may be critical. We have the fertile fields, of course, to grow what we've pledged to our Allies plus a sufficiency for ourselves . . . and our farmers have the required experience, intelligence and will.

But there are two unsolved problems . . . Manpower . . . and transportation!

Much attention is being given to manpower, Less, apparently, is being paid to transportation.

With processed food limited, Canada must depend largely on fresh food . . . perishables . . . which must move almost directly from field to market to table. There will be little in storage to draw upon. The pantry will be painfully bare. That's the year-round prospect for the duration and longer. So the food for Canada must keep moving steadily, as it's harvested.

And that's a job for Trucks and Trailers, which already handle the bulk of our fresh food and are especially geared for the swift, flexible, on-schedule movement that is required.

Railroads are already loaded with essential war hauling. Moreover, time rules against them for most perishables, now that rail schedules are slowed by congestion. Peas, tomatoes, carrots, beans can't wait for cars to be spotted, trains to be made up, schedules to be cleared. They must start promptly and keep going . . . as they do in Trailers.

But if this vital flow of food is to continue without breakdown, the motor transport industry must be recognized as an essential war industry by ALL government departments and some relief given for its two most pressing problems — manpower and maintenance parts.

Already the industry has given 40% of its personnel to the armed forces; 20% more are making munitions and armament. The remaining skilled drivers and mechanics should be frozen to their present jobs because it takes months to train new ones.

With a few odd exceptions no new Tractors and Trailers suitable for inter-city transportation have been available since March, 1942. Existing equipment has been pressed to the limit of its endurance. Highest priorities should be granted to the industry and sufficient replacement parts made available so that its equipment can be kept rolling.

There is no time to be lost in solving these two transportation problems. The situation is right on top of us. But if prompt, adequate action is taken, there is no danger of improperly nourished war workers . . . or a hungry Canada . . . or the query, in seriousness: "When do we eat?"

A Few Facts About Your Food Supply and Its Transportation

Canada's Farm Production for 1943 calls for almost a million dozen eggs per day; 40% increase in powdered milk; 14% increase in butter and maintenance of last year's record cheese output of 200,000,000 pounds.

• • •

The goal for Canadian meat production in 1943 is an increase of 9% for beef; 28% for hogs and 12% for sheep and hogs over last year's record breaking quotas.

Trucks and Trailers gather the bulk of this food, transporting it to the city markets, military camps and for shipment overseas.

• • •

For instance, at Toronto, every one of the 12,000 cans of milk consumed daily is hauled direct from farm to dairy by motor transport.

• • •

84.3% of all the hogs and 61.9% of all livestock received at Toronto's Union Stock Yards arrive by motor transport.

• • •

90% of Ontario's fresh fruits and vegetables are shipped by motor transport.

• • •

Without motor transport, Canada's food supply would be thrown into a chaotic condition. Keep the Trucks and Trailers rolling!

Fruehauf Trailer Co. Canada Limited
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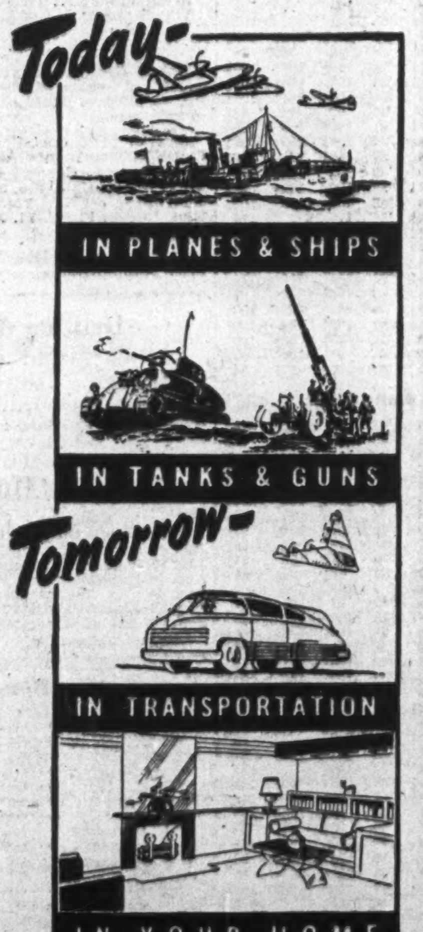
PLASTICS are going places! In every field of war production, *in every field of industry*, progressive manufacturers are taking quick advantage of these varied, versatile synthetics.

For plastics place at your disposal a range of easy-to-process, economical materials with great potentialities for war and peace. There are some plastics durable as steel, light as wood. Plastics clear as glass, colourful as jewels. There are plastics for light jobs or heavy jobs . . . for the propeller bearings of mighty ships, for delicate aircraft instruments, for tank parts and shell fuses.

Alert to the future of plastics, Canadian General Electric, Canada's longest-experienced plastics specialists, will have a host of new plastic developments available for peace. Plastics for planes, homes, furniture, industry. Plastics to bring new ideas, new stimulation, new expansion to *your* business!

Manufacturers of war equipment are invited to get in touch with Canadian General Electric regarding plastics for war applications!



MD-343

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
LIMITED

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto

Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver

Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING JULY 26

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate %	Last sale	July 26 Bid	July 26 Ask
Abitibi, pref.	...	50	46	51
Acme Glove	...	7½	..	7½
Do., pref.	6.50	70	..	70
Agnew Surp.	.80+.20	13½	13½	..
Do., pref.	7	113	112½	..
Amal. Electric	.60	9	8	..
Amer. Cyn. (B)	.60	37	33	..
Ang. Can. Tel., p.	2.75	45½	45	..
Assoc. Brew. pf.	7	110½	111	..
Assoc. T. & T.A.	..	1	1	..
Ault & Wiborg	5.50	103	103½	104
Bk. Can. Nat.	6	130	131½	..
Barber Ellis	.25*	8½	6	..
Beath & Sons	.80	8	7½	8
Beatty Bros. (B)	...	10	10	..
Do., 2nd pref.	7	112½	113½	..
Beaver Lumber	...	5	5	..
Do., pref.	...	110	102	..
Belding Cort., pf.	7	120	118	120
Bertram & Sons	.30+.10	8	9	10
Biltmore Hats	.60	8	7¾	9
Blue Ribbon, c.	...	7½	7	8
Brant, Cord., pf.	1.30	25½	25½	25½
Bright, T. G.	...	6½	5	6
Do., pref.	6	92	90	..
Bruck S. Mills	.40	8	7½	..
Caldwell Linen	†.25	7	6	7
Do., 1st pref.	1.50	23½	23½	24½
Do., 2nd pref.	.80	10½	10½	11
Can. Bread, pf. (B)	2.50	50	47	48
Can. Cr. Stone	.40	5	4½	..
Canada Cycle, p.	5	105½	105½	..
Can. Forg. (B)	♦1.50	40	35	42
Can. Iron, pf.	6	80	..	93
Canada Life	20	360	..	..
Can. Starch	.50	10	9	..
Do., pref.	7	110	110	..
Can. Vinegars	.40+.10	8½	8	..
Can. W. Cable	4	65	65	65½
Do. (B)	.50*	20	18½	19¾
Can. Bakeries, c.	...	5½	4¾	5½
Can. Bronze, pf.	5	107½	107¾	..
Can. Celanese rts.	1	23	22½	..
Can. Cottons, c.	4+2	103½	103½	..
Can. Fairb., pf.	6	101	103	..
Canadian Fire	4	71	70	..
Can. For. Inv., pf.	8	105	105	..
Can. Gen. Elec.	8	205	200	..
Can. Gen. Secs. (A)	...	6½	5¾	..
Do. (B)	...	6½	5¾	..
Can. Int. I. Tr.	...	.40	.40	.80
Do., pref.	2	53	52	..
Can. Lt. & Pr.	1	15	15	19
Can. Oil	1+20	23	..	23
Do., pref.	8	125	125	130
C. Tube & Stl.	...	6	..	..
Do., pref.	1.75*	105	..	..
Do., 2nd pref.	...	7	..	..
Can. Wallpaper (A)	1	10	11	..
Do. (B)	1	10	11	12
Capital Estates	...	2.75	2.30	2.75
Carnation, pfd.	4	116*	116½	..
Catelli Food	...	10½	10	12
Do., pref.	.75	13½	..	13¾
Celtic Knit	...	1.60	1.50	..
Cent. Can. L'n	8	135	125	137½
Chart. Trust	4	85	75	88
City Gas & El.	...	.25	.25	.40
Coll. Terminal	.25	4¾	5¾	6
Do., pref.	.25	5¾	5¾	6
Cons. Bakeries	.80	14	13½	15
Cons. Div. Sec., c.	...	.20	.25	.35
Cons. Fire Co.	...	..	3¾	..
Cons. Press	.40	5¾	5	6
Corr. P. Box, p.	7+7▲	80	80	91
Cres. Cream., pfd.	4	49	49	..
Crown Dom. Oil	...	1.25	1.25	..
Dairy Corp., c.	...	3½	4½	7
David & Fre. (B)	...	2½	..	2½
de Havilland	...	5½	5½	8
Do., pref.	7+3.50▲	90	85	90
Disher Steel	...	1.25	1.00	1.25
Do., pref.	...	10	10	11
Dom. Ang. Inv.	4	23	30	..
Do., pref.	5	75	80	..
Dom. Envelope	...	7½	6	7½
Do., pref.	...	50	52	..
Dom. Fabrics	.60*	9½	9¼	10½
Do., pref.	3	..	51½	..
Do., 2nd pref.	1.50	22½	22½	23
Dom. Foundries, pf.	6	107	106½	110
Dom. Glass, pf.	7	154	154	..
Dom. Scot. Inv.	...	.50	.65	1.00
Do., pref.	1.50*	32	31½	37½
Dom. Square	...	2¾	2¾	..
Dom. Textile, pf.	7	151	153	..
East Koot. Pr.	...	.50	..	..
Do., pref.	...	13	..	14

	Div. rate %	Last sale	July 26 Bid	July 26 Ask
East Steel	1	14	14	14½
East Theatres	♦.50	6½	6½	..
Economic Inv.	1.27½*	29	30	34
Enam. & Heat.	...	6	..	6
Federal Fire	2.50+.50	..	51	..
Federal Grain	2▲	90½	..	..
Freiman	...	1.00	1.00	..
Do., pref.	6	65¾	75	..
Gt. West Life	15	240	235	..
Gurd, Chas., pf.	...	70	..	..
Ham. Cot., pf.	2	34	32¾	..
Ham. U. Theat.	...	1.00	1.85	3.00
Do., pref.	5	97	97	100
Harding Carpet	.20	4½	4½	4½
Hillcrest Coll.	...	.50	.50	.65
Holt Renfrew, c.	...	8	5	..
Home Invest. ($40)	...	13	12	..
Do., part. certs.	...	10	10½	..
H. Smith Pap. pf.	6	105	103½	106
Humberstone S.	.50	11	10	11
Hur. & E. Mt. 20% p	.80	10½	10½	12
Imperial Life	15	..	..	274
Imp. Varnish, pf.	1.50	29	29	30
Inter-City Bak.	3+1	47	..	49
Inter'c. Coal	4	40	..	45
Do., pref.	8	125	..	..
Inter Bronze, c.	.80	12½	12	13
Int. Coal & Co.	.03	.34	.30	.30
Int. Metal Ind. pf.	6	95	97½	99
Int. Mill., pf.	5	115	113¾	..
Int. Paints, pf.	1+.50▲	18	16½	19
Int. Pap. & P.	...	15½	..	..
Do., pref.	5	63½	..	..
Int. St. Rlty (A)	...	..	..	10
Do. (B)	...	..	..	3
Jam. Pub. Ser.	.68	11	11	12
Do., pref.	7	101	101	..
L. St. John Pr.	...	17½	15	..
Langley's pf.	...	26	25	28½
Legare, pf.	...	10¾	10½	12
Levy Bros.	.10*	3	2½	..
Lindsay, C. W., pf.	2	55	52	..
Mackenzie Air	...	1.00	..	..
M. L. Gardens	...	6½	6	8¾
Do., pref.	.40	6¾	6½	8½
Maritime Tele.	.70	15	15	..
Do., pref.	.70	17	17	..
Marcus Loew's	...	25	32	..
Do., pref.	7	103	101	..
Melchers, c.	...	1.75	1.00	..
Mitchell, J. S.	2.50	44	45	..
Mod. Contain., c.	1.20	16½	15¾	18
Monarch Knit, c.	...	3	4½	6
Monarch Life	12%	33	31½	..
Montreal Cot.	4	72	70½	..
Do., pref.	7	125	125	..
Mont. Is. Pr.	...	.25	.25	..
Montreal Loan	1.25	17	16	..
Mtl. Refrig. & S.	...	.75	.80	..
Do., pref.	1.25	22½	22¾	..
Montreal Tele.	°1.82	31	30½	..
Montreal Trams.	...	30	..	30
Moore Corp.	7	189	188	..
Do., pref. (B)	7	276	..	..
Muirheads, pf.	...	5½	5½	..
Murphy Paint, pf.	5.50	..	98½	..
Niag. W. Weav.	1	18	..	17
Nor. Can. Mtge.	...	6½	6½	9
Nor. Trusts	...	12	12	..
N.S.L. & Pr.	6	80	..	80½
Do., pref.	6	104½	108	..
Ontario Loan	5	105	105	113¾
Ont. Silknit	...	1.50	1.00	4.50
Do., pref.	3	35	34½	43
Do., Scripts	1	14	12	15
Ont. Steel, pf.	7	120	113½	..
Orange Crush, c.	...	2½	2	2½
Ott. L.H. & Pr., pf.	5	87	85	..
Pacific Coyle	.03	.30	.30	..
Paton Mfg.	2*	55	..	55
Do., pref.	7	119	112	..
Penmans	3	54	52	55
Do., pref.	6	126	127	..
People's Cr. Sec.	.25	5	4	5½
Photo Eng.	1	13	13½	14½
Porto Rico Pr. p.	7	101	100½	..
Que. Telephone	...	4	4½	..
Real Estate L'n.	2	28	28	33
Reliance Grain, c.	...	16	..	25
Rolland Pap.	.60	9½	9½	..
Do., pref.	6	97	92	96
Saguenay Pr., p.	5.50	105½	105	..
Sangamo	.30*	15	..	35
Sarnia Br. (B)	...	3	3	3½
Scythes, c.	1+.50	14½	16	19¾
Sher. Wms., c.	.60	16½	16	16½
Simon & Sons, c.	.60+.15	16½	10	11
St. Law. Flour	1.40+.50	33	33	..

	Div. rate %	Last sale	July 26 Bid	July 26 Ask
Do., pref.	7	120	120	..
Stand. Chem.	1.25*	19	19	19½
Stand Clay	...	5½	4½	6
St. Pav. & Mat. pf.	.62½	9½	9½	10
Stedman Bros.	.60+.60	22	20	22
Stop & Shop	...	.25	.25	1.00
Stuart, D.A. pf.	.80+.25	12½	12½	14
Supersilk H. A.	...	3½	3	3½
Do. (B)	...	3	3½	..
Do., pref.	5	80	80	85
Sup. Pete. Ord.	1	24	27	..
Tamblyn, pf.	2.50	53	52¾	..
Thayers	...	1.25	1.25	..
Do., pref.	2	20	25	29
Thrift Stores, pf.	...	22	22½	25
Tip Top Tailors	.22½	9½	7½	9
Do., pref.	7	104	104	..
Tooke Bros., c.	...	1½	1½	..
Tor. Elevators, pf.	2.62½	52½	52½	54
Traders Bldg.	...	46½	50	..
Traders Fin. (A)	...	9	8½	..
Un. Amuse. (A)	.80	16	16	..
Do. (B)	.80	13½	16	..
United Distill.	.10*	2.25	1.75	2.25
United Secs.	...	8	8½	..
Viau Bisc.	...	6	..	..
Do., pref.	5	60	56	..
Walkerville Br.	.05	1.75	1.70	2.00
Wellington Fire	2.50+1	..	58	..
W. Koot. Pr., p.	7	136	120	..
West. Breweries	.15	4	4½	..
West Grain	...	.65	.90	..
Do., pref.	...	25	39	..
West Grocers	3+2	80	80	..
Do., pref.	7	122	120	..
W'minster Pap.	.50	..	11¾	..
Weston Geo., pf.	5	101	102	105
Willson, Stat. pfd.	♦5	75	..	..
Wood, A&J, p.	7	84	74	88
Woods Mfg., pf.	...	85	85	..
York Knitting	.40	8	6	7½
Do., 1st. pref.	7	..	100	..

*Interim dividends paid in 1943.
♦Paid in 1942. ▲On arrears.
°Net after corporate income tax.

Mining Stocks

	Div.	Last sale	Bid	Ask
Arno	...	.03	.01½	.02½
Beaufor	...	.03	.04½	.02
Brazil Gold	...	.01	.01½	.01½
Bulolo Gold	...	17.00	..	17.87
Camp Bird	...	.07	.06	..
Cartier Malartic	...	.01½	.01½	.02½
Cent. Manitoba	...	.03	.02½	.03
Century Mining	...	.02½	.04	.07
Denison Nickel	...	.03	.03½	.04½
Dentonia	...	.00¾	.00¾	..
George Copper	...	.16	.17½	..
Golconda	...	.05½	.05	.06
Goodfish	...	.01½	.01½	..
Grandview	†.01	.13½	.13	.14
Great Falls M.	...	.03½	.02	.03¾
Home Gold	...	.00¾	.00¾	.00½
Indian Mines	...	.01½	..	..
Island Mountain	†.05	.75	.77	.90
Kerr Lake	.05	.11	.20	..
Man. & Eastern	...	.02	.01¾	.02
Maralgo	...	.04½	.04½	.06½
McGillivray C.	▲.02	.21	.20	..
Mentor Exploration	.20	.10	..	..
Minto Gold	...	.02½	.02	.03
Nor. Canada	...	.20	.21	.25
Pacific Nickel	...	.10	.08	.11
Pato Cons. G.	†.15	2.75	2.50	2.75
Powell Rouyn vt. tr.	...	.63	.75	.85
Quatsino	...	.03	.02½	.03
Quemont	...	.05	.12	..
Red Crest	...	.04	.03½	.06
Shawkey	...	.03	.03	..
Silbak. Prem.	†.11	.80	.74	..
Sudbury Contact	...	.03½	.02½	.03½
Sunloch	...	.07	.15	.25
Surf. Inlet	...	.04	.05½	.10
Taylor Bridge	...	.05	.03	.05
Toburn Gold	†.03	.72	.70	.80
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01½	.00¾	.01
Wood Cadillac	...	.00½	.00½	.01½
Ymir Girl	...	.09½	.08½	.09½

Bond Tenders

12 noon, July 29, Canada Treasury Bills—$55,000,000 dated July 30, payable Oct. 29, 1943.

Aug. 17, Mun. of City & County of Saint John, N.B.—$182,000.

Supplementary Bond Quotations

(Supplied by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

Month-end close and changes from Previous Month-end

July 27, 1943

Miscel. Corp.	Bid	Ask.	Chge.
‡Adel. Peter, 6½%/48	42	45	..
*Adel. Sheppard, 7%/48	28½	32½	..
Albert Bay 5%/50	59	63	—2
*Algoma Cent. 5%/59	37	40	..
Alexandra Apts. 3%/55	54	57	..
Ancroft Place, 4%/56	48	51	..
*Balfour Bldg. 3%/43	46	49	..
*Bay-Adelaide 6½%/47	24½	27½	+3
*Bay-Cumberl'd, 6½%/44	30	..	+3
Bay-St. Albans, 4%/53	53	56	..
‡Bloor-St. G. Rlty. 7%/46	52	55	..
Can. Machinery, *%/55	95½	99	..
Can. Theatre, 5% 61	75	..	+13
‡Clarendon Apts., 7%/46	28	31	..
‡Clarendon Props. 7%/47	28	31	..
Connaught Hotel, 4%/52	63	..	+15
Dom. Square, 4%/59	74½	77	+2
Ellis Park, 4½%/45	65½	..	—½
Fed. Foundries, 5½%/50	82	..	+1
Gen. Brock Hotel 3%/54	43½	46½	+3½
Gleneagles Inv., 5%/44	52	..	+2½
Godfrey Realty, 4%/52	59½	63	+½
Keefer Rlty., 5%/55	35	..	..
Lombard Rlty., 2½%/51	27	30	+½
*London Realty, 6½%/50	96	99	..
Lord Nelson Htl., 4%/47	53½	57	..
Mayor Bldg., 3%/42	55	59	+½
Moodie, J. R., 6%/48	89	94	..
Munic. Bankers (1931)	68	..	..
Nat. Utilities, 6%/48	68	..	+2
Ont. Building, 3%/43	43½	46½	+½
Oshawa Bldg., 3-4%/53	68	..	+1½
Prince Ed. Hotel 4%/47	38½	41½	+1
‡Prof. Offices, 7%/33-45	54	58½	—6
Richmond Bay, 6½%/47	98½	101	..
‡Richmond Bldg., 7%/47	10½	14	—½
*St. Cath. Stan., 5%/57	62	..	+½
Staveley Apts., 2½%/49	62	..	..
‡Stk. Exch. Bldg., Vanc., 6%/44	47	..	+½
Township Sandwich W.	30	32½	+1½
‡Trinity Bldg., 4%/52	11	14½	+½
United Steel, 5%/56	101	103	+½
Vanc. Georg. H. 6%/47	88	93	+2
‡Wel'nton Bldg., 6½% ser.	61	65	..
West. Grn., 5% new bds.	82½	85½	—2
Wind. Court Apt. 3%/56	50½	54	+2½
W'nipeg El. cont. certs.	83	86	+4
York St. Bldg., 6%/43	88	93	..

*Issue carries arrears of interest.
‡Currently paying on interest arrears.

Municipal Bonds

July 27, 1943

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
†Halifax	5	1961	116.00	119.00	3.56
Hamilton	5	1950	110.00	113.00	2.95
Montreal	5	1945	96.00	99.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.00	105.50	2.07
†Quebec	5	1959	115.00	118.00	3.62
Saint John	5	1950	105.00	108.00	3.83
†Toronto	4½	1955	121.50	124.50	3.35
†Vancouver	5	1950	113.50	117.50	4.31
Winnipeg	5	1944	100.00	102.00	1.96

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Oil Stocks

	Div.	Last sale	Bid	Ask
Amalgamated	...	.07	.10	..
Anaconda	...	.05	.04½	.05½
Brown Oil, debs.	...	25.00	25.00	..
Grease Creek	...	.01	.01½	.03½
High Sarcee	...	.15	.12½	.14½
Marvel	...	.01	.01	.04
McD. Segur	...	.07½	.08½	.09½
Petrol Oil & Gas	...	.25	..	..
Spooner	...	.08¾	.07	.10
Texas Can.	...	1.92	1.72	1.92
Vulcan	...	.25	.20	..

▲Paid in 1942. †Interim paid in 1943.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

July 27, 1943

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid July 27	Ask.	Bid July 20
▲Alg. Cen. H.R.H.	5	'59	37½	40	38½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	91½	94½	91
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102	104	101½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	107	109	107
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	112	114	111½
Do.	5	'64	106	109	106
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	108	110	108
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	110½	112½	110½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	101	103½	101½
*Do., A	3½	'69	107½	109½	107½
♦Do., B	3½	'69	101½	103½	101½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	102	104½	102
Do.	5	'57	102	104½	102
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	71½	74½	72
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	103	..	103
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	101	..	101
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	103½	105½	103½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	104½	106½	104
Do.	3½	'73	102½	104½	102½
Do.	3½	'63	102½	104½	102½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	104½	106½	104½
†Do.	5	'55	92	95	92
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	100½	103	100
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102	104½	102
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	100	102½	99½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103	105	103
°Saguenay P., A	♦4½	'66	116	..	114
♦Do., B	4½	'66	106	109	106
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	104	106	104
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	104½	106½	104½
†Do.	4½	'70	114	116	114
Do.	4	'69	104½	106½	104½
Union Gas	4½	'50	101	103½	100½
†Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	100½	103	100
†United Secs.	5	'52	95½	98½	95½
†Wpg. El., ser. A	5	'65	97½	100	97½
Do., B	5	'65	94½	97½	94
Industries and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	74	77	74
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	73½	76½	73½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101	103	101
Do.	6	'54	101	103	100½
†Alta. Pac. Grain	6	'46	105½	..	105½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103½	106	103½
Atlantic Sugar	4½	'51	101½	..	101½
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	97½	100½	97½
Do.‡†	7	'50	79	83	80½
*Brown Co.	5	'59	83	86	84½
Burns & Co.	5	'58	86½	89½	86
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103	105	103
Canada Electric	4½	'65	97	100	97
Can. Paper	4½	'52	100	103	100
Can. Steamship	5	'57	104½	106½	104½
Can. Canners	4	'51	102½	104½	102½
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	109½	111½	109
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	103	106	102½
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	105	108	104
C. P. R.	3½	'51	101½	103½	101½
Do.	4	'49	104½	106½	104½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	85	88	12
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	104	84½
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	100½	..	101
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	105½	108½	100½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	103½	105½	105½
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	99½	102½	103
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	85½	88½	85
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	105	108	105
†East. Dairies	6	'49	93	96	93
Famous Players	4½	'51	103½	105½	103
†Federal Grain	6	'49	106½	108½	106½
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	103½	..	103½
Galt Brass	5	'50	96	..	96
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	103	105	103
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	99½	102	98½
*Gurney Fdry	5½	'49	94	97	94
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	104	107	104
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	102	..	102
Do.	6	'56	101½	..	101½
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	103	99½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102½	..	102½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	95	..	94½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	5	'51	56½	..	56½
*Inter. P. Nfld.	5	'68	101½	104	101½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	52	..	50
†Kingston Elev.	5	'50	104	107	104
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	94	97	94
Do.	5	'61	73½	76½	72½
Legare	6	'61	94½	97½	93
Maple L. M.	3	'57	100	102½	100
Man. Sugar	5	'60	104	..	103½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	101	103	101

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid July 27	Ask.	Bid July 20
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	103½	105½	103
McCormicks	4	'52	100	102½	99½
Do.	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	101	103½	100½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	96	99	96
†Do.	6	'49	96½	99½	96½
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	107	109	106
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	87	..	86
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	96	99	95
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	55	..	55
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	85½	88½	85
Price Bros.	5	'57	101	103½	100½
Do.	4	'57	92½	95½	92
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104	107	104
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100	103	100
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	103½	..	103½
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	103	..	102
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	94	..	94
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	98	101	98
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	103	105	103
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	103½	105½	103
Stand. Lime	6	'44	99	..	99
Sterling Coal	6	'45	100	..	99
Stop Shop	3	'47	76	..	76
United Amuse.	5	'56	103	105½	102
United Corp.	5	'53	100	..	100
*United Gas	5½	'48	106	..	106
‡Western Grain	6	'49	101	103½	100½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
°Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Canada or U. K.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
July 27	38,300	12,000	797,000	......
July 26	25,400	29,600	1,046,000	45,060
July 24	9,500	4,700	431,000	21,302
July 23	21,600	12,500	644,000	48,743
July 22	36,200	19,400	467,000	15,825
July 21	30,400	17,800	667,000	30,953

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$12.55	$12.54	$10.64
Hogs	16.85	16.85	15.99
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.2142	.2141	.1994
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	1.11⅞	1.09⅞	.81⅛
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	102.9	103.0	98.3
Wood Gundy	80.6	80.8	77.2
Dow Jones (fut.)	92.8	92.54	85.22
Fishers	111.1	110.8	108.2
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (June)	118.5	118.1	116.7
W'sale (June)	99.5	99.2	95.8
U. S. (Apr.)	103.7	103.4	98.7
Gt. Brit. (Apr.)	162.8	162.2	159.6

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price Toronto. Copper - electrolytic. New York, No. 7 coffee. Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat — No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Cotton, raw, spot, N.Y.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Drilling Wells

Well:	Drilling depth ft.	Offering price per 1%
Maryland Pete. pfd.	8,723	$4,800
Major Oil No. 6 pfd.	8,022	3,200
Major Oil No. 6 gr.	8,022	6,100

Annual Meetings

1943	Company	Place
July 30	Brown Oil	Calgary
July 30	Legare Co.*	Montreal
July 30	Standard Chemical	Toronto
Aug. 6	Hudson's Bay	London, Eng.
Aug. 24	Can. Wirebound Boxes	Toronto
Aug. 24	Eastern Dairies†	Montreal
Sept. 8	Loblaw Groceterias	Toronto

*Annual and special. †Bondholders.

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

July 27, 1943

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
5	Oct. 1943	100¼	101½
2	June 1944	100⅜	101½
1½	Sept. 1944	100	100⅜
a2½	Jan. 1944	99¾	100½
4½	Oct. 1944	103½	104½
2½	Nov. 1944	101½	102
a2½	Aug. 1945	99¾	100½
4	Oct. 1945	100½	101½
2	Mar. 1945	100⅜	101½
2	Dec. 1946	100	100⅞
*4½	Feb. 1946	106½	107½
2½	Mar. 1948	100	100⅞
1½	May 1946	99¾	100½
a2½	Jan. 1943	102½	103½
3½	June 1949	102⅜	103⅜
3½	Oct. 1949	102½	102⅞
a3	June 1951	102½	103
3½	Nov. 1951	103	104
3½	Feb. 1952	103⅜	104⅞
3	Oct. 1952	100⅞	101⅞
4	Oct. 1952	106½	107½
a3	Jan. 1953	105½	106½
3	June 1955	100	101
a3	Nov. 1956	100	101
4½	Nov. 1956	106⅜	107⅞
4½	Nov. 1957	107½	108⅜
a3	Mar. 1954	100⅞	101⅞
a3	Jan. 1958	104½	105½
3	June 1958	99¾	100⅜
4½	Nov. 1958	108¾	109⅞
4½	Nov. 1959	109½	110½
a4	Oct. 1960	110	111
a3½	Jan. 1961	105½	106½
3½	June 1966	102½	103½
a3e	Jan. 1967	102⅜	103⅜
*a3e	Nov. 1968	102⅜	103⅜
†3	Perpetual	94½	95½
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
2½	Jan. 1946	100⅜	101½
2	May 1944	100⅜	101½
3	Dec. 1950	101	102
3	Jan. 1959	99½	100⅜
*4½	Sept. 1951	124½	125⅜
*4½	Feb. 1956	128½	130
4½	July 1957	129⅜	131½

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
3	Feb. 1953	100½	101½
4½	June 1955	130½	131½
5	Feb. 1954	117½	118½
*5e	July 1969	118¾	120½
*5e	Oct. 1969	129½	131
*5e	Feb. 1970	129½	131
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S. S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	131½	132⅜
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	109½	110½
Provincial Gov't Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	113⅜	115½
3	Oct. 1951	97½	99½
3½	Aug. 1949	99¾	101½
3½	June 1956	100½	102½
4½	Apr. 1961	119½	121½
c5	Jan. 1960	123½	126½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101⅜
3½	June 1956	101	103
3½	Nov. 1950	102½	104½
c4½	Sept. 1952	116½	118⅜
c4½	Nov. 1960	122½	125½
c5	Mar. 1960	129½	132½
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	100	101½
3	Apr. 1948	100½	102½
3	Nov. 1950	99½	101½
3½	Nov. 1951	100⅜	102⅜
3½	May 1955	100⅜	102⅜
4	June 1962	123	125½
4½	June 1950	108½	110½
*4½	Jan. 1962	129	132½
5	Oct. 1948	109⅜	111½
*5	Dec. 1960	132½	135½
*5½	July 1946	107½	109
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100½	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	100⅜	102⅜
3½	Apr. 1947	103½	105½
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	101½	103½
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100½	102½

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
3½	Mar. 1948	100½	102¾
3½	Mar. 1959	100½	102¾
4	Nov. 1952	103½	106½
3½	Feb. 1955	102½	104½
4½	Aug. 1958	107	109
4½	Jan. 1963	111½	113½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	88	91
4	Dec. 1954	84½	87½
*5	Oct. 1959	88½	91½
c5½	Apr. 1952	89	92
6	Mar. 1947	87½	90½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	116	119
*4½	Jan. 1951	117½	120½
c4½	Oct. 1953	118½	121½
c5	Apr. 1954	122½	125½
5½	Feb. 1945	102½	105½
6	Feb. 1947	108½	111
Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. 1957	111	114
c4½	Dec. 1956	116	119
*5	Dec. 1959	119½	122½
5½	Oct. 1955	114½	117½
6	Apr. 1947	107	110
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	94	97
4	Nov. 1960	93	96
c4½	Oct. 1951	104	107
c4½	Mar. 1960	100	103
5	Aug. 1958	101	103½
5½	Oct. 1952	103	106½
6	Mar. 1952	104	107

*-Payable Can., N.Y., £. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †-Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e-Callable at a premium. ‡-N.Y. funds. ♦-Calculated to 1950 average maturity. ▪-Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, July 27, 1943

	Bid	Ask
Adnaron	..	.21
Albany R (new)	.07½	..
Alg Cop	.24	.28
Amal Ki	.11	.13
Amal La	.35	.37
Amicmic	.31½	.33
Annamaq	.12	.14
Area	.11	.13
Arntfield	.01	.02
Athona	.03	.04
Banca	.44	.47
Barb Lar	.05½	..
Brengold	..	.01½
Brock	.10	.12
Cal Bous	.04½	.06
Cen Man	.02½	.03½
Cheminis	.07	.08
Classic S	.15	.18
Clifton C	.28	.31
Cock R L	.06	.06½
Columbier	.20	.22
Cons Chi	.06½	.08
Cont Tin	.18	.20

	Bid	Ask
Crowshore	.04	.07
De Santis (new)	.05½	.07½
Dona Pat	.02½	.03½
Eastward	.14	.17
Electra	.09	.11
Enter Fin	1.25	1.35
Goodrock	.06	.08
Gt Lak I	.21	.23
Gunflint	.21	.24
Harp Mal	.20	.24
Hayes Cad	.02½	.02¾
Highbridge	.10	.13
Hoyle new	.08	.09
H P Por	.06	.08
Ivan Lard	.20	.24
Laguerre	.11	.13
Lake Gen	.07	.09
Lar-Add	.10	.12
Largold	.36	.40
Larder U	.11	.13
Magnet C	.56	..
Majormic	.32	..
Marbenor	.29	.32

	Bid	Ask
Martin B	.06½	.07½
Mata Con	.12	.14
Metalore	.29	.33
Midwest I	.27	.31
Moffatt H (new)	.08	.09
Mosher	.09	.11
Moosewod	.12	.15
McManus	.02	.03
McMarmac	.12	.14
Nat Mal	.25½	.27
Naybob	.01½	.02½
Nick Off	.90	1.10
Norbeau	.31	.35
North Tin	.05	.06
Oklend	.03½	.04
O'Lear Ma	.04½	.05½
Opemiska	.06	.08
Orpit	.04½	.05
Pacific R	.72	.77
Pascalis	.33	.36
Pelangio	.09½	.10½
Pont Rouyn (new)	.12	.14

	Bid	Ask
Pt Cold	.36	.40
Preador	.03½	.04
Proprieta	6.30	6.60
Que Man	.20	.23
Rand Mal	.20	.22
Raylartic	.22	.24
Rebair	.39	.44
Rhyolite	.02½	.03½
Ritoria	.04	.05
Rouge d'O	.12	.14
S.A.G.A.	.30	.35
Sheldon	.15	.18
Springer	.32	.34
Stadacona	.12	.13
Thom'n L	.12	.14
Toma Irn	.66	.72
Tombill	.08	.11
Tovarich	.05	.06½
Tungold	.28	.27
Union Min	.06	.07
Wesley	.02½	.03
West Sh	.03	.05
Young D	.28	.30

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

July 27, 1943

Industrial:	Bid	Ask.
Andian National	24	..
Anglo C. Tel. A.	8½	9¾
Atlas Steels, c.	24	..
Do., pref.	105	108
B. C. Pulp, c.	12	13½
Do., pfd.	74	79
Barrymore Cl., p.	47	..
B. C. Sugar	75	80
B. C. Tel., p.	114	..
Brown, com.	2	2½
Do., 6% pfd.	37	39
Burns & Co., A	11	13
Do., B	6½	7½
Canada Tea, p.	30	..
Can. Indust., A	166	170
Can. Mach., c.	7½	9½
Can. Ing. Rand.	62	..
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	9½	..
Cap. W. Cloth	5	..
Do., pref.	17½	21
Col. Realty	3½	..
Chase, A. W., p.	16	20
Colonial Steam.	67	72
Copeland, F. un.	15	18
Corr. Box, c.	3½	..
Dover Ind.	7½	..
Dunlop T. p. $25	24	26½
Fed. Grain	3	4
Do., pref.	80	85
Galt Brass, c.	10½	..
Goderich Elev.	10¾	..
Guard. Realty, p.	16	20
Guelph Carpet c.	18	..
Gurney Fdy., p.	2	..
Hart Battery	5½	..
Hayes Steel, c.	15½	..
High. Dairy, pf.	40	50
Inglis, John	8½	10½
Ingram & Bell, p.	90	..
Kingst. Ship., c.	12	..
Loblaw Inc., c.	12	13¾
Minn. & Ont., c.	8½	9½

	Bid	Ask.
Mt. Royal Htl. c.	3	..
M'row Screw, p.	100	..
Do., com.	16	..
Moirs, pfd.	40	..
Morrison Br. un.	14	17
Neilson, Wm., c.	12	..
Do., p.	101	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p.	70	..
Ont. Tobacco, p.	15	..
Prov. Paper, p.	99½	102
River. Silk, B.	2½	..
Stand. Fuel, p.	57	..
Stedman, pf. $50	54	57½
Sutton Horsley	.70	1.25
Tor. Carpet, c.	70	..
Do., pref.	71	..
Un. Steel. A, pf.	23½	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12½	..
Do., pref.	21	23
West. Grain, un.	38	41
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	118	..
Brockville Tr.	45	..
Capital Trust	30½	..
Comm. Fin., c.	7½	8½
Grey B. Tr. $50	45	..
Guaranty Trust	100	..
Guelph & O. $50	49	..
Indust. Mtge.	25	30
Lambton Loan	34½	..
Lond. & W. Trust	34	37½
Midland Loan	14½	..
Premier Trust	31	..
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	55	..
Trusts & Guar.	36	..
Victoria Trust	67	..
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	52	..
Canadian Fire	70	..

	Bid	Ask
Canada Life	330	..
Confed. 30% pd.	130	..
Continental L.	27½	31½
Crown Life	250	..
Dominion Fire	135	..
D. of Can. Gen.	125	..
Dom. Life	175	..
Empire, 25% pd.	6	7½
Excelsior 40% pd.	75	..
Great-West Life	238	..
Halifax Fire	13	15
Imperial Life	245	265
Manufac. Life	220	245
Monarch Life	33	36
National Life	8	10
Sov. L. 25% pd.	14½	..
Sun Life	325	350
Tor. General	4½	5½
Western Assce.	41½	..
Do., pref.	41	..
Western Life	12½	15
Investment Trust Shares:		
Deb. & Sec., pf.	73	..
Inv. Found. un.	44½	..
Sec's Hold., pf.	18	20½
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	2	3½
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	65	..
Do., Kingston	66½	..
Do., Toronto, p.	38	..
Mansf. Theat. p.	62	..
Para. Kitch., p.	50	..
Do., Oshawa, c.	10	..
Do., Oshawa, p.	84	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	38	..
Do., pfd.	102	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	102	..
Mtl. Isl. Pwr., p.	45	..

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	May daily quota bbls.§	Mar. 15 daily quota bbls.§	Mar. pay. 1% $	April pay. 1% $	May pay. 1% $	Total to May 31 1% $	Offering price* per 1% $
Ace No. 1 gross	385	386	169.40	166.30	152.18	5,017.92	....
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	65	65	37.20	28.40	26.80	3,765.20	....
Do., No. 1 net	65	65	29.20	74.80	22.00	4,266.40	....
Do., No. 2 gr.	325	389	140.00	138.80	126.40	5,115.20	4,600
Do., No. 2 net	325	380	97.26	121.20	104.00	6,599.40	3,800
Allied No. 1 pfd.	93	93	41.36	35.05	36.80	1,710.91	1,300
Arrow No. 1 net	120	135	39.00	36.00	45.00	1,003.15	1,800
Do., No. 2 net	150	170	52.00	49.00	57.00	1,827.20	1,700
Atlas No. 1 net pfd.	102	....	....	....	‡36.40	......	1,400
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 pfd.	420	450	158.00	218.80	309.20	......	4,900
Atlas-Br. D. No. 3 pfd.	400	430	....	....	....	......	4,800
East Crest No. 5	115	115	52.50	57.20	66.00	663.60	1,700
Independent No. 1 pfd.	200	200	94.57	107.60	106.09	......	3,200
Do., No. 1 gr.	200	200	81.88	95.40	93.74	2,647.36	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	95	95	45.20	140.40	30.00	1,014.80	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	95	95	51.20	48.40	38.80	1,843.00	1,400
Do., No. 2 net	320	350	108.00	138.00	154.80	5,339.60	4,400
Do., No. 2 gr.	320	350	150.80	156.00	171.60	6,927.60	5,300
Do., No. 3 net	550	588	214.40	252.00	242.40	7,430.40	7,200
Do., No. 3 gr.	550	588	291.20	264.00	253.60	......	....
Do., No. 4 net	100	125	....	54.00	39.60	......	....
Do., No. 4 gr.	100	125	....	56.00	37.20	......	....
Do., No. 7 pfd.	450	500	227.60	298.40	287.20	2,098.00	7,200
Do., No. 7 gr.	450	...	....	....	208.80	......	....
Do., No. 7 dfd.	450	500	....	....	....	......	3,700
Do., No. 8 pfd.	165	225	116.00	99.60	108.80	850.40	2,900
Do., No. 8 gr.	165	225	104.80	80.40	84.30	1,271.20	....
Do., No. 8 dfd.	165	225	....	....	....	......	1,400
Do., No. 9 gr.	320	320	129.60	160.40	174.80	1,912.60	5,600
Do., No. 9 pfd.	320	320	143.60	184.80	196.40	760.80	5,300
Do., No. 9 dfd.	320	320	....	....	....	5,311.28	2,500
Miracle No. 1 net	300	300	107.98	79.15	110.51	5,519.00	3,100
Do., No. 1 gr.	300	300	148.61	113.40	153.37	5,519.00	5,100
Do., No. 2 pfd.	160	200	87.04	119.86	87.31	......	2,900
Do., No. 2 gr.	160	200	75.86	108.40	77.10	1,387.08	3,500
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	...	...	....	....	....	......	2,600
Do., No. 3 gr.	...	...	....	....	186.62	......	5,300
National Vulcan	...	...	....	....	....	......	2,600
Twin City No. 2 gr.	200	...	....	....	86.04	......	....

* Approximately 25% over dealers' bid price.
§ Approximate. ‡ April payments.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of July 26, 1943

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1942 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close July 26
		Wheat			
1.10⅜	.95½	July	1.10⅜	1.06⅞	1.08⅞
1.11⅜	.96	Oct.	1.11⅜	1.07⅝	1.09⅞
1.10½	.95⅝	Dec	1.10¾	1.07¼	1.09
1.13	1.06⅛	May	1.12¼	1.09⅛	1.10¾
		Oats*			
.51½	.47⅝	July	.51½	.51½	.51½
.51½	.49⅝	Oct.	.51½	.51½	.51½
.51½	.51½	Dec.	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.62⅝	July	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.62¾	Oct.	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.64	Dec.	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.02⅞	.65	July	.96⅝	.94	.94
1.03⅞	.70⅛	Oct.	.98¼	.94⅝	.94⅞
1.02⅞	.87⅛	Dec.	.97⅝	.94	.94⅛

*At ceilings.

Cash Quotations

For Week

Wheat:	July 26 High	July 26 Low	Prev. Week High	Prev. Week Low
1 Nor.	1.12⅛	1.09⅛	1.11½	1.09⅞
2 Nor.	1.08⅛	1.05⅛	1.07½	1.05⅞
3 Nor.	1.01⅝	.98⅞	1.01⅝	.99⅝
4 Nor.	.99⅛	.95⅛	.97⅝	.96⅛
5 Wheat	.98⅝	.94⅜	.96⅞	.95⅜
6 Wheat	.97⅛	.92⅝	.94⅞	.93⅝
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51⅛
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51⅛
Barley:				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.96⅝	.94	1.00	.95⅛

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 15	Banks 8	Total utilities 19	Total co's 98
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	138.2	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1943: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	90.3	75.3	82.4	62.9	114.3	88.2	109.7	84.0	88.5	76.7	90.0	74.3
Feb.	94.0	75.8	83.3	67.2	117.4	88.1	111.8	85.0	88.0	78.6	88.0	78.7
Mar.	96.7	77.1	89.5	65.6	118.1	81.6	113.9	85.3	88.6	80.2	92.1	79.1
April	100.8	79.6	93.3	67.7	121.1	87.4	128.2	89.5	95.8	80.9	101.4	82.6
May	104.0	89.3	91.6	67.9	119.9	88.7	128.1	91.4	101.0	80.5	106.2	83.7
June	108.6	94.7	96.0	73.2	124.0	89.4	133.5	93.1	111.1	81.4	111.1	86.3
1943: Weekly Figures:												
July 8	108.4	95.7	94.2	84.0	125.4	88.3	138.0	91.8	110.6	81.6	110.9	89.8
July 15	110.5	113.0	95.3	86.5	126.2	90.4	137.1	95.7	111.0	81.7	113.1	91.8
July 22	112.5	112.4	93.5	84.7	126.4	93.6	138.2	96.0	111.7	81.9	113.6	91.3

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
July 27	123.06	92.27	75.00	26.52
July 26	124.66	94.04	75.81	26.68
July 24	124.40	91.92	75.57	26.69
July 23	124.31	91.67	75.54	26.60
July 22	124.54	89.82	75.30	26.53
July 21	124.17	89.67	75.16	26.50
Month ago	120.12	84.33	73.70	24.98
Year ago	83.75	[illegible]	59.46	15.71
High 1943	124.66	94.04	75.83	26.82
Low 1943	98.88	70.64	63.37	18.14

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cbd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
July 27	62.6	80.5	74.5	117.03	70.33
July 26	63.5	81.9	75.8	123.05	70.34
July 24	63.5	82.1	75.9	124.69	69.70
July 23	63.4	82.2	75.9	125.28	69.47
July 22	63.0	82.2	75.8	126.82	68.65
July 21	63.1	82.4	75.9	123.72	68.45
Month ago	62.0	80.0	74.0	107.33	65.10
Year ago	43.7	54.7	51.0*	52.66	39.28
High 1943	63.5	82.4	75.9	129.86	70.34
Low 1943	51.8	63.4	59.5	74.07	49.18

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Anglo-Can. Tel. "A"	.15	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Anglo-Can. Tel. pf.	.68¾	Aug. 2	July 9
Aluminum of C., p.	1.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Aluminium	2	Sept. 5	Aug. 12
Do., pref.	†1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 5
Ault & Wiborg. pf.	1.37½	Aug. 3	July 2
Agnew Surpass	.40	Sept. 1	July 31
Do., extra	.20	Sept. 1	July 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Asbestos	.20+.10	Sept. 30	Sept. 1
Aunor Gold	.05	Sept. 1	Aug. 6
Bank of Montreal	1.50	Sept. 1	July 31
Bank of Toronto	2.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Bruck S. Mills	.10	Sept. 15	Aug. 13
Bathurst Pr.&P. A	.25	Sept. 1	July 30
Belding Cort.	1	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Bertram & Sons	.15+.05	Aug. 16	July 31
Blue Ribbon, pfd.	.62½	Aug. 1	June 30
Calgary Power pfd.	1.50	Aug. 2	July 10
Caldwell Linen, pf.	.38	Aug. 2	June 30
Do., 2nd pref.	.20	Aug. 2	June 30
Can. Dom. Sugar	.20	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Canada Malting	.50	Sept. 15	Aug. 16
Can. Nor. Power	.15	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Canada Starch, pf.	■3.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Canadian Oil, c.	.25	Aug. 14	July 30
Can. Bk. of Com	1.50	Aug. 2	June 30
Can. Bronze	.37½	Aug. 2	July 9
Do., pref	1.25	Aug. 2	July 9
Can. Gen. Elec.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Can. For. Invest. c.	■1.30	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Can. For. Inv., pf.	■2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Can. Converters	.50	July 31	June 18
Can. Int. Inv. Tr., p.	.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Can. Investors	.10	Aug. 2	July 5
Can. Pacific Rly pfd.	2	Aug. 3	June 30
Can. Breweries, pf.	.85	Oct. 1	Aug. 16
Commoil	.00½	Aug. 23	Aug. 7
Consolidated Press A	.40	Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Crown Cork	.50	Aug. 16	July 15
Coast Breweries	.03	Aug. 2	July 15
Can. Bakeries, pfd	1.25	Sept. 1	July 31
Consumers Glass	.50	Aug. 31	July 30
Conduits National	.15	Aug. 9	July 29
Corr. Paper Box, pd.	1.75	Sept. 1	July 31
Cosmos Imp. Mills	.30	Aug. 14	July 31
Cres. Creamery, pfd.	.4	Apg. 15	July 31
Dom. Foundries. p.	1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Distillers Seag., pf.	†1.25	Aug. 2	July 15
Dominion Bank	2	Aug. 2	July 15
Dominion Bridge	.30	Aug. 25	July 31
Dom. Fabrics	.20	Aug. 2	July 15
Do., 1st pref.	.75	Aug. 2	July 15
Do., 2nd pref.	.37½	Aug. 2	July 15
Dom. Oilcloth	.30+.10	July 30	June 30
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	.50	Sept. 1	Aug 2
Dom. Tar & Ch., p.	1.37½	Aug. 2	July 2
Eastern Steel	.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Granby El. Web. p.	.69	Aug. 1	July 15
Gordon & Belyea A.	2	Aug. 2	July 24
Do., com. B	.40	Aug. 2	July 24
Gen. Steel Wares, pf.	1.75	Aug. 16	July 23
Hedley Mascot G.	.02	Aug. 16	July 21
Hydro El. Secs. B pf.	.25	Aug. 2	June 30
Hallnor Mines	.10	Sept. 1	Aug. 6
Hart Battery	.10+.05	July 30	June 29
Hollinger Cons.	.05	Aug. 12	July 29
Hudson's Bay, ord.	4% +1½%*	‡	July 21
Imperial Bank	2	Aug. 2	June 30
Imperial Varnish	.12½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Do., pref.	.37½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Intern. Holdings	.50	Aug. 16	July 15
Inter. Nickel, pfd.	†1.75	Aug. 2	July 6
Invest. Found.	.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Inter. Util. pr. pf.	§†.87½	Aug. 1	July 21
Int. Metal, pf. A pf.	1.50	Aug. 2	July 15
Kerr Lake Mines	†.05	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Kerr Addison G.	.05	Aug. 28	July 30
Lamaque Gold	.10+.10	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Leitch Gold	.02	Aug. 14	July 15
Langley's pref.	■.50	Sep. 11	Sep. 3
Do.	■.50	Dec. 11	Dec. 3
Levy Bros.	.10	Aug. 2	June 28
Lindsay, C. W.	2	July 31	June 30
Lake of Woods M.	.30	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Laura Secord	.20	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Loblaw Groc. A,B	.25	Sept. 1	July 30
Montreal Loan	.31¼	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Mtl. Light & Power	.38	July 31	June 30
Massey Harris pfd	.62½	Sept. 15	Aug. 14
McIntyre Porc.	.55½	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Mortgage of N. S.	1.25	Aug. 1	July 24
Niagara W. Weav.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Noranda Mines	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 13
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 1	July 30
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	Aug. 16	July 16
Do., pref.	1.75	Aug. 16	July 16
Ottawa L. Pr.	.15	Oct. 1	July 9
Do., pref.	1.25	Oct. 1	July 9
Ontario Silknit, pfd.	1	Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Paton Manfg Co.	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Penmans	.75	Aug. 16	July 16
Do., pref.	1.50	Aug. 2	July 2
Prov. Transport	.20	Aug. 14	Aug. 4
Privateer Mine	■.02	Aug. 10	July 25
Power Corp., pfd.	■1.50	Oct.15	Sept. 20
Do., 2nd pfd.	■.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Quebec Power	.25	Aug. 25	July 23
Regent Knit., pfd.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Do.,	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Rolland Paper	.15	Aug. 16	Aug. 6
Do., pref.	1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Royal Bank	1.50	Sept. 1	July 31
Royal Trust	.80	Aug. 2	July 20
Siscoe Gold	.01½	Sept. 15	Aug. 12
Stuart, D. Oil, pf.	20+25	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
St. Law. Flour	.35	Aug. 2	June 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Aug. 2	June 30
Saguenay Pwr., p.	1.37½	Aug. 1	July 15
Shawinigan W.	.23	Aug. 25	July 23
Sherwin-Wms., com.	.15	Aug. 1	July 10
Silverwood D.	.20	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	.20	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Simpsons, pfd.	1.62½	Aug. 2	June 30
South Can. Pwr.	■.20	Aug. 16	June 20
South Can. Pwr. pd.	■1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Stand. Fuel, pfd.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., arrears	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Stand. Chemical	1.25	July 31	June 30
Steel of Can.	.75	Aug 2	July 7
Do., pref.	.75	Aug. 2	July 7
Toburn Gold	.01	Aug. 23	July 22
Teck-Hughes	.10	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
United Corp. (A)	.38	Aug. 16	July 15
United Grain, A	1	Sept. 1	July 31
Do., B	.25	Sept. 1	July 31
United Fuel A	.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Upper Can. Mines.	.02½	Aug. 28	Aug.14
Waite Amulet	.20	Sept. 10	Aug. 10
Wr.-Hargreaves	.07½	Oct. 1	Aug. 26
Walker H. Good	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 13
Do., pref.	.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 13
Weston, Geo., pfd.	1.25	Aug. 2	July 8
Wood, A. & J., pfd.	1.75	Aug. 1	July 15
York Knitting	.20	Aug. 16	July 30
Do., 1st pref.	3.50	Aug. 16	July 30
Do., 2nd pref.	3.50	Aug. 16	July 30
Zellers	.20	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., pref.	.37½	Aug. 1	July 15

†N. Y. funds. ■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

§Subject to approval of Securities and Exchange Comm., payable out of capital surplus.

*Distribution from land sales account; not subject to income tax.

‡Payable date to be announced later.

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

July 27, 1943

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Ask.
Allens Lond. Thea., pfd.	45	..
Atlas Steels, 7% 2nd pf.	106	109
Brantford Roofing, c.	2¾	..
Can. Co-op. Wool.	9	..
Can. Fairbanks, com.	24	..
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd	..	21
Can. Investors	5¼	6
Can. Paving 1st pfd.	1¼	..
Can. West. Lumber, c.	.45	..
Cawthra Apts. pfd.	3	..
Claude Neon 7% pfd.	4¼	5¼
Commer. Life 10% pd.	6	..
Copland Brewing	.90	..
Eastern Steel 5% pref.	20¼	21¾
†Easy Wash. 7% pref.	10¼	11¼
Fed. Fdries & Steel c	.17	.22
Franco Oils	..	.38
Highland Dairy, c.	1	..
Insce. Exch. Bldg. c.	1	1¾
McCuaig Red Lake	.03¼	..
Milton Brick, com.	.08	.15
Monarch Mtge. units	1¼	..
Nat. Hosiery com.	1	..
Do., pref.	1	..
Niag. Falls Loan	5¼	6¼
†Nor. Amer. Elev. 1st pf.	87	..
Do., 2nd pref.	27	..
Do., com.	..	1
Nor. Telephone, c.	1¼	..
Numaque Mining	.05	..
Pacific Coast Terminals	6¼	9¼
Que. Pulp & Paper pfd.	25¼	27
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	1	4
P. L. Robertson Mfg. c.	20	..
Do., $2.50 pfd.	43	45¼
Sawyer-Massey com.	.75	1.50
St. John Dryd. 5½% pf	97	100
Sincennes McN. com.	2	2¾
Un. Farmers Co-op.	3¼	4
Waterloo Mfg.	6	7
York Trading, com.	3¾	5

*Issue carries arrears.

†Currently paying on arrears.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Dominion Bridge Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A Dividend of THIRTY CENTS (30c) per share on the Outstanding No Par Value Shares of this Company has been declared for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1943, payable 25th August, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1943.

By order of the Board,

F. W. EVENS,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que.,
27th July, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 321

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1943.

By Order of the Board

B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th July, 1943.

The Bank of Toronto

DIVIDEND NO. 248

Notice is hereby given that a **Dividend of Two and One-half** per cent upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after the first day of September next to shareholders of record on August 14th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

B. S. VANSTONE,
General Manager.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 243

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1943. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of August, 1943, to shareholders of record of the 15th July, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th June, 1943.

Canada Malting Co., Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the no par value stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable September 15, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1943. The books of the Company are to be closed from August 17, 1943, to September 14, 1943, inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupon Serial No. 63 to The Royal Bank of Canada, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG and CALGARY, on or after September 15, 1943.

By order of the Board,

JOHN P. HEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Dated at Montreal,
July 26, 1943.

Hallnor Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of HALLNOR MINES LIMITED (No Personal Liability), payable September 1, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 6th, 1943.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., July 21st, 1943.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On July 21st, 1943, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 (Canadian funds) per share was declared on the common stock of this company, payable September 5th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business, August 12th, 1943.

21st July
1943

J. A. DULLEA,
Secretary

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable September 15, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 13, 1943.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 21, 1943.

THE CORRUGATED PAPER BOX COMPANY, LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of September, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1943.

Dated the 20th day of July, 1943.

J. A. WHEALY,
Secretary.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 373

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 12th day of August, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of July, 1943.

Dated the 22nd day of July, 1943.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

AUNOR GOLD MINES

LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Five (5c) Cents per share, payable in Canadian Funds, has been declared by the Directors of AUNOR GOLD MINES LIMITED, payable September 1, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 6, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 22, 1943.

Grain Markets

Wheat Delivery Dip Apparent

Reason—Less Wheat Seeded, Much Used For Feed

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Total wheat deliveries by farmers for the current crop year ending July 31 will go little above 260 million bushels. This is in contrast with the total of 280 million bushels which the Government announced farmers would be able to deliver, and approximately 300 million bushels which would have resulted from every farmer delivering up to the full quota of 15 bushels per authorized acre.

The discrepancies are due to some farmers having seeded little or no wheat, while a number had very poor crops in spite of the generally excellent production which prevailed throughout the West. Others chose to feed wheat instead of selling it, in some cases preferring to sell oats or barley. A limited number of farmers are deliberately holding on to wheat they expect to sell later at higher prices. Others, on account of local elevator congestion, are unable to deliver all the wheat they wish to sell.

Extend Delivery Dates

To accommodate last-mentioned farmers, the Canadian Wheat Board has at a large number of elevator points extended wheat delivery quotas on old crop until Aug. 15. There has also been an extension to Aug. 15 of all quotas on old crop wheat, which at most points means a complete lifting of restrictions for that time. While no quota arrangements for new crop wheat have yet been announced, a general quota of five bushels per acre actually seeded to such grains this year has been announced to commence Aug. 16. Farmers, who have been compelled to carry over any considerable quantity of coarse grains, and who have seeded small acreages in 1943, will be given special quotas to take care of their situation.

For record purposes one crop year closes on July 31, and another one begins next day. So far as grain deliveries are concerned and receipt of grain income by farmers, there will be no gap between the old and the new crop years. Farmers for the most part will have enough carried-over grain to keep on marketing up to the time of threshing the new crop.

First cutting of new crop is reported from some barley fields in Manitoba. August, however, will be well advanced before there is a great deal of cutting in the West, although on the whole the crop is not so far behind the usual condition for the season as was the case a month ago. Maturity has been advanced in many areas by hot weather. Outlook for grain production is regarded somewhat more pessimistically now than a week or two weeks ago. That is quite possibly because in fairly wide areas of poor crops conditions have become more definite with the passing of time during which recovery might reasonably have been looked for. There is still a very considerable area where crops will be up to average and better, but no one cares to predict better than average outturns for individual fields until greater progress has been made by the filling heads of grain.

Although there were minor fluctuations in wheat prices during the past week there has been no essential change in the tone of the wheat market, which still remains strong. Oats and barley remain in keen demand, with all offerings snapped up at ceiling prices. An interesting technical feature of the wheat market is the insistence of demand for top grades. No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern have been at 2½c over the July future, with No. 3 Northern 8c under.

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

Whether Canadians and their export customers eat well this winter will depend to a considerable extent on the amount of western feed grain that is moved into the eastern provinces, and especially before end of navigation on the Great Lakes. This feed will be needed badly to maintain the planned production of dairy and poultry products, bacon, beef and mutton on eastern farms. A great many of the latter are really food factories where huge quantities of western grain, in addition to their own, are manufactured into milk, meat and eggs through the medium of livestock and poultry.

This year, because of unfavorable weather and consequent unpromising growth of oats, barley and corn in central Canada, more than ever will western grain be needed.

• • •

Transport Bottleneck

Fortunately there is a large quantity of this western grain already available—carryover from the all-time record harvest of last year. Bottleneck is in transport. Last winter the railways were congested and it took many weeks to get cars through. Heavy storms aggravated a problem already made serious by extra wartime traffic.

If eastern farmers are to get anything like the quantity of western feed grain needed, much of it must move while the lakes are open. But even here there is congestion. Several radical solutions to aid movement both eastward and to U.S. feeders are suggested by the Searle Grain Co. in a recent market letter. These include:

1.—Restrictions of transport of newsprint, pulp and pulpwood from Canada across the lakes to the United States, the resulting space saved thereby to be used for grain.

2.—Curtailment of munitions making by railroad shops and concentration instead on putting out more freight cars.

3. — Curtail passenger traffic throughout Canada so that freight can be handled more quickly and, therefore, in larger quantities.

The Searle letter strongly approves recent official encouragement to the stocking up of western grain reserves by farmers and feed companies in eastern Canada.

• • •

The Fruit Problem

Every housewife knows that early fruits have been selling at almost unheard-of prices in towns and cities of eastern Canada: raspberries, 60c. a qt.; black currants at 80 and sweet cherries at $2 to $3 per small basket. These are more than twice the quotations of a year ago.

In many cases it has been impossible for housewives to get sufficient supplies for immediate consumption, let alone reserves for canning. Undoubtedly considerable quantities of sugar obtained under special canning concesisons will not be used. On the other hand, there are thousands of housewives, especially in the villages and on the farms, who will be unable to preserve all their own home-grown fruit because rations of canning sugar have been exhausted.

Unfortunately, much of this fruit which they are unable to preserve will be wasted because it is almost impossible to get it picked, packed and shipped to centres where needed, owing to the small uneconomic quantities produced and other difficulties.

The situation is greatly aggravated by serious winter killing of commercial fruit plantations last winter, and the shortage of skilled picking help now.

Where fruit is grown commercially, the simplest solution will be to make sure that every possible pound reaches the commercial canning factory which, unlike the average private household is equipped to do the job most economically.

But this only covers part of the problem. In a great many parts of the country, some fruit is grown, though not on a commercial scale, and here there is no handy canning factory to preserve any surplus. Moreover, and especially since restrictions on motoring, there is little opportunity for local marketing over the roadside stand. Some easing of the sugar canning ration might help in this case so that those who have the fruit could preserve it.

The problem, largely a by-product of rationing and labor shortage, is not simple, but it is to be hoped that the authorities are doing everything possible to cope with it in order that waste be kept to a minimum.

• • •

Can We Use POW's?

Federal authorities have been severely criticized for not making more use of prisoners of war to ease the acute farm help shortage. Probably there are thousands of these able-bodied men killing time in Canada, who have sufficient experience to make good farm workers.

But there are serious practical difficulties in the way of large-scale farm employment. A major one is that of guarding the prisoners. Some control would be necessary if we are to prevent serious sabotage even if easy escape from the continent is out of the question.

In the great majority of cases farmers only employ one hired man and if he were a POW—in particular a truculent German or Jap—a guard would be necessary to watch each one. This would hardly be an economical proposition.

On the other hand, and here some use is already being made of prisoners, there are some specialized jobs in certain areas where labor gangs can be employed. Production of sugar beets is one. Tobacco growing and fruit picking might be another, provided the POW's had the necessary special skill.

Canadian distances, too, aggravate the problem, as it is the usual custom to return prisoners each night to guarded camps. In many cases more time and gasoline might be used in transporting prisoners back and forth to camp than their work would be worth, let alone taking into consideration the cost of guards.

Now that docile, willing and farm-skilled Italian POW's are being taken in volume there is some prospect of wider use. It is conceivable that some of these men could be turned out to farm work as "trusties," eliminating the necessity of armed guards and the return to camps each night.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 19

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on August 28th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 24th, 1943.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Is Germany Ready to Crack?

Alfred Kantorowicz, a writer expelled by Hitler, has retained many invaluable and intimate sources of underground information, now reveals what mass bombing and military defeats are doing to German morale. Read the startling details of what is happening on Hitler's home front — in August 1 Maclean's.

◆ Canada's Movie Boom

If you have stood in queue on Saturday night waiting to see your favorite movie, would you believe that Canada's movie houses are only 31% busy? Why? Who are the popular stars?

◆ Rip-Snortin' Hell-Raisin' Town

A hundred boom towns rolled into one, a stampede, a bedlam of activity, mushroomed to fame overnight—that's Dawson Creek on the road to Tokyo. An exciting, colorful article by Edna Jaques.

◆ Jumping Into Il Duce's Back Yard

How does it feel to tumble through space from the side of a thundering plane? Ronald A. Keith tells how Canadian paratroopers are being trained to make war from the sky

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Eastern Feed Supply Gives Cabinet Problem

(Continued from page 1)

stock population, exhaustion of feed reserves, and new feed crops rather below average.

Because of the tremendous crop harvested last year, Western Canada may be assumed to have a good deal more than 100 million bushels of oats and barley still on farms, which farmers will be glad to sell as soon as they can, regardless of new crop shortly to be harvested. Country elevators are full, mainly of wheat, but farmers are hauling oats and barley to market whenever room is made by forwarding such grains in railway cars.

Difficulty Arises

Demand from the U.S. creates one difficulty in supplying eastern Canada, for apparently every bushel of Canadian feed grain which can be spared is to be taken south of the line. Shipments can be made only on permits issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, and the volume of permits can be regulated to make sure that a sufficient supply is left for Canadian needs.

Fees charged for these permits are intended to equalize the much higher prices prevailing in the U.S. with ceiling prices in Canada. Amounts vary from day to day, and the fees have been above 20c. a bushel for oats, and above 30c. a bushel for barley. At times the fees have apparently been deliberately put so high as to check the movement. At other times they have been low enough to provide a working margin for exporters, who have been glad to handle the business.

Current Demand Unfilled

American demand has been sufficient for a long time to keep western prices at the ceiling of 51½c. per bush. for oats and 64¾c. per bush. for barley, basis Fort William. That applies to practically all grades, without the usual differentials against lower grades, so the purchaser of a round lot has to take an assortment of grades as they run. Not for months has there been enough either of oats or barley available to satisfy current demand. Orders from would-be buyers have frequently gone unfilled.

Because of the price ceiling, there is not the usual incentive for dealers to store western feed grains in eastern Canada until required. Consequently the Dominion Government has appropriated $1 million to pay carrying costs on oats and barley put into store in the east.

But there would not be enough storage space in eastern elevators to accommodate any great quantity, so the Government has promised a further subsidy to eastern farmers who buy feed grain and put it into storage.

More Protection Wanted

Nevertheless many easterners are afraid supplies of oats and barley will not be available when required, and have been demanding that the Dominion Government protect their position still more by giving the Canadian Wheat Board a monopoly of the handling of oats and barley.

Present nervousness appears to be due to the fact that too many people—dealers, farmers and farm organizations—have been attempting to buy grain at the same time. Oats and barley are sold as fast as they get to the head of the lakes, but no one, on account of the workings of the price ceiling system, is willing to offer them in the futures market where transactions would ordinarily be made. Moreover, a buyer who insists on getting the top grade of either oats or barley is likely to be out of luck, because the holder of these grains expects to sell them in round lots in accordance with the actual grading of the grain he has.

Rail Movement Hampered

A considerable volume of export permits is outstanding, some of them issued weeks ago, against which grain may be tied up, although not actually shipped. Railway movement of oats and barley from country elevators has lately been hampered by a labor shortage at the head of the lakes, which has prevented unloading of grain cars and their return to the West. It has further been impeded by efforts of the Wheat Board to get wheat forward to give farmers a chance to complete delivery of their wheat quotas before the end of July. After that date, it is believed, a much more substantial movement of oats and barley will be possible.

Want to Supply U. S.

It is understood that the government is reluctant to impose too severe restrictions on the movement of feed grains to the U.S. in the belief that there will be substantial quantities to ship south of the line, and that it is important to supply the United States to the full extent of this country's ability.

The government will get no credit from western farmers for enlarging the functions of the Canadian Wheat Board in respect of these grains, as producers are now getting paid on the basis of ceiling prices. The government has guaranteed farmers minimum prices based on 45c. a bushel for oats and 60c. a bushel for barley. If they give the Board the handling of these grains, they will be compelled, in effect, to increase those guarantees to present ceiling levels which, although it would not seem to involve immediate risks, might be a source of trouble in the future.

Board May Get Blame

Popularity of the Board may be risked if it comes to be looked upon as a body designed to supply eastern farmers with cheap grain, instead of protecting the interests of western farmers. Moreover, the Finance Department is believed to take unkindly to the idea of the government taking over the direct financing of a business which so far has been adequately financed through ordinary business channels.

The Wheat Board's commitments with respect to wheat have been much reduced during recent months, as farmers' sales have been transferred to the open market, and as a considerable volume of its holdings has been liquidated. At the same time rising prices have seemed to assure losses of former years on Board operations will not be repeated.

In spite of these reasons for reluctance, possibility of putting the Wheat Board into the coarse grains business, and giving it an effective monopoly for the new crop year, has been under very serious discussion by members of the government and the Canadian Wheat Board.

East C. & Davies Drill More Wells

East Crest Oils and Davies Petroleums are reported planning the drilling of three further wells immediately on the Athabasca structure where a well promising commercial production was finished recently. Work on the first of these wells is stated to already have been commenced.

According to information from Calgary, President H. S. Price of East Crest has announced that Geologist J. O. G. Sanderson recommends a 12-well program following completion of the first well. It had originally been planned to drill the second well six miles from the first, but the second well, known as Deca No. 2, has now been located in close proximity to the first well which has yet to be tested.

Can. Malartic Profits Up From 1st Quarter

Operating profit of $70,116 is reported by Canadian Malartic Gold Mines for the quarter ended June 30, 1943, compared with $111,252 the previous year.

Profits were well above $20,596 the first quarter of 1943 due to a higher grade of ore milled (0.117 ounces), though tonnage milled was slightly lower at 80,998 tons, and well below last years figure of 95,064 tons. Surface drilling in the central and eastern section of the north ore zone indicates ore of fair grade above 375-ft. level, but must be further developed before definite information can be given.

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Gold Mining

Twenty Gold Prospects Drilling

Malartic Joins Larder Lake as Busy Diamond Drill Areas

By GORDON M. GRANT

One thing that Canada requires after the war is a string of gold mining prospects already drilled and ready for shaft and production plans. Diamond drilling under way in several of Canada's gold mining camps may help provide these prospects for that time.

A survey of the situation shows the Larder Lake and Malartic areas receiving chief attention but work is also being done in Rouyn, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Red Lake.

A score of Canadian mining companies now have drill bits biting into the hard rock of Canada's north country in the renewed search for gold mines. Diamond drills are actively at work in the Larder Lake, Malartic, Rouyn, Red Lake and Manitoba areas, in the search for further gold deposits—"deferred assets" to be realized on after the war.

Much of the present work is informational in character only. Certain geological features of camps though worthy of investigation are being gone over and, with a revival of interest in gold mine stocks of all types, it has been possible to find exploration funds for projects which would often have been considered marginal exploration bets in former days.

Three or four of the properties, however, report intersections of ore grade, secured in either this or previous work. These properties start off with some advantage over the properties which must start their ore search from scratch.

Six Drills For Larder

Drilling exploration so far has shown a tendency to centre in the areas where mines have been reporting exceptional development success in recent years—Larder Lake and Malartic. At least half a dozen properties have the drills going at Larder Lake and at Malartic, where drilling got under way relatively recently, it is possible "drillers" may come up to five or six the next month or so if financing conditions continue as encouraging as at present. So far eastern Canada's two major gold mining camps—Porcupine and Kirkland Lake—have participated in new drilling in only a minor way but there appears to be prospects of renewed drilling in both areas now.

In Larder Lake, drilling is localized around Kerr-Addison Gold Mines and the neighboring Chesterville property. With Kerr-Addison possessing ample property protection both north and south of its main ore zone and the most westerly ore developments still nearly a mile from the Kerr-Addison boundary, however, any drilling to the north, west and south of Kerr-Addison can hardly be of the "close in" variety. It would seem that hopes must centre as much on picking up some new structure as in securing an extension of the great Kerr-Addison ore zone. To the east, the Kerr-Addison extends into Chesterville ground. Chesterville's long, narrow property covers the easterly projection of the ore zone for over two miles and the best chances for any new projects to the east would seem to be either a new zone or the possible picking up of ore from Chesterville at great depth on dip.

Drill to 1,000-ft. Depth

To the west of Kerr-Addison, Arjon and Armistice, which would appear likely to have the western extension of the zone, if any, have been putting down holes to around the 1,000-ft. horizon on the theory that conditions at depth may be better than at shallower levels, the same as at Kerr-Addison. Interesting geological formations but no ore values have been secured so far. Further to the southwest Lar-Add, Moosewood, and Larder "U" Island, are carrying on prospect drilling, the easiest type of exploration in drift-covered country. Largold, immediately south and east of Kerr-addison, but not on the strike, has also a drill program under way.

Covering the larger part of the Chesterville south boundary, Pelangio-Larder Mines is reported to have cut a 26-ft. wide quartz vein.

Some Rouyn Drilling

Not so many miles to the east, Rouyn is receiving new exploration. Much of the work is being carried on in search of base metal ore (by Lake Dufault, Adnaron, etc.) but some drilling for gold is also being done. Astoria Quebec has secured one hole that runs better than $9 for 5 ft. of core; further drilling is under way. Drilling has been started on a property adjoining East Rouyn Mines in a section which is viewed favorably from the standpoint of gold prospecting.

But drilling for gold in Rouyn is dwarfed in size by the activity which is shaping up in Malartic. Westshore Malartic, Harpers Malartic and Ray Malartic are all drilling and Marbenor, which has been erecting camps, probably has its drilling underway by now.

Most of the Malartic drilling—like that in Larder Lake—has been for geological information and nothing in the way of new ore bodies appears to have been turned up yet. The Marbenor drilling, however, will be followed with considerable interest. Previous drilling on this property returned some ore grade intersections including $40.81 across 1.4 ft., $14.63 across 4 ft. and $8.85 across 3 ft. The latest drilling program has been laid out to cross-section ground 2,000 ft. west of the area giving this showing. Holes are spotted at intervals of 100 ft.

Harpers Malartic thinks it has picked up the south contact of the Cadillac break, it is reported.

Much Favorable Area

Malartic is generally considered one of the best geological bets for new mines. But perhaps the best potential ground is not yet being drilled. The Rand Malartic ground between East Malartic and Malartic Gold Fields, covers a long stretch of the great greenstone belt and some ore grade intersections were secured in earlier work. Dubuisson Gold Fields to the east of Malartic Gold Fields has interesting geological structure.

With plenty of money in its treasury for further work, Queenston Gold Mines was reported recently to be planning surface diamond drill exploration on its east Kirkland Lake ground when a crew of men can be brought together. Indications of a large tonnage of medium to low grade ore were secured in previous work.

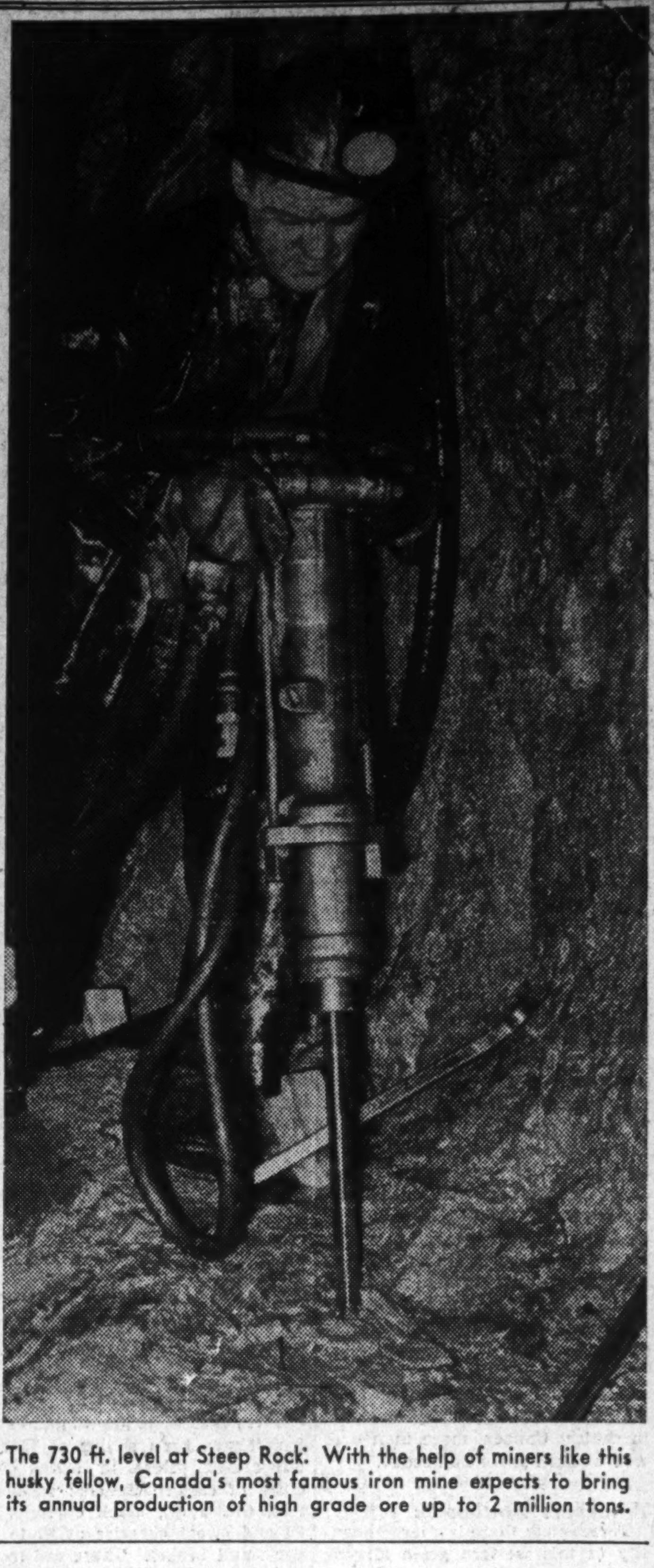
In the Porcupine area, New Augarita plans surface drilling as the latest step in an exploration program carried on intermittently over a period of years. One intersection some years ago gave $7 for 30 ft. of core.

Gets Good Core

Perhaps the most interesting results of any of the postwar "drillers" has been secured by Cockeram Red Lake Gold Mines in the Red Lake area between the Hasaga and Madsen mines. Cockeram has pulled a core with 2.1 oz. gold over 1.4 ft. A long potential zone has been indicated by the Cockeram drilling and other companies with property between Hasaga and Madsen may be sufficiently interested to do further work.

A smaller amount of diamond drilling of gold properties has been reported from western Canada, chiefly Manitoba, but so far nothing like the drilling boom of eastern Canada has taken place.

While prospecting for gold on an extensive scale has not the official approval of the Dominion, gold mining men suggest that exploration for gold is a logical and feasible move. They say that Canada must prove up gold mines now if there are to be new gold mines to open up after the war. It is pointed out that diamond drilling requirements of manpower are very small and that diamond drilling of gold prospects is perhaps one of our most economic methods of preparing for after the war. What they want to see is drilling of the best gold prospects available. They say that the company able to finance diamond drilling hasn't always the best prospect available.



The 730 ft. level at Steep Rock: With the help of miners like this husky fellow, Canada's most famous iron mine expects to bring its annual production of high grade ore up to 2 million tons.

Mining INVESTMENTS

Noranda Mines stands to gain materially by recent announcements of increased dividends for Waite Amulet Mines and Aunor Gold Mines.

With declaration of a quarterly dividend of 20c. a share, Waite Amulet Mines is now apparently on an 80-cent per annum dividend rate compared with a 40-cent rate during 1942 and a 60-cent per annum rate in effect the first half of this year. Holding 2,136,198 shares of Waite, Noranda is receiving over $800,000 a year from its subsidiary over and above the 1942 dividend receipts.

The increase in the quarterly dividend rate of Aunor Gold Mines from 4 to 5 cents a share will mean an extra $40,000 a year for Noranda which holds over a million shares of this company.

As dividends from subsidiary companies are exempt from both corporation and excess profits tax, higher Waite Amulet and Aunor dividend rates now in effect will mean approximately 21 cents a share extra in the way of Noranda earnings.

• • •

Malartic Gold Fields showed a remarkably high percentage of drifting in its No. 2 shaft area as being "in ore" during the quarter ended June 30. Of 13 drift headings carried forward in the No. 2 mine during the month, all but two were in ore for the entire length drifted. Both the remaining drift headings were well over 60% in ore.

At many large Canadian gold mines, the management is well satisfied if 40% of drifting is carried out in ore. Very profitable mining operations can be carried on when that is the case—if ore is of sufficiently good grade and sufficiently extensive. Malartic Gold Fields some time ago showed major mine-making possibilities by diamond drilling in what is now the No. 2 mine area. These drilling results are apparently being fully collaborated by present underground work. Grade of ore opened in drifting has been close to that indicated in diamond drilling—about $10 per ton. The fact that the company was able to open up 500 ft. of ore per month from April 1 to June 30, 1943, despite the labor shortage, speaks well for the way the No. 2 mine is reponding to exploration.

• • •

Gold Mining market continues to move forward with many new highs established during the course of the past few weeks. How long the present upward trend can last is anybody's guess, but it is noteworthy that the international news apparently continues to determine the course of the market.

Many issues have now marked up gains of 50% or better, while many of the companies experiencing these gains have been forced to reduce milling and development rates due to the shortage of labor. The gold mining market seems to be taking a longer range view and investors are apparently willing to concede the ability of gold mines to return to normal quite quickly after the war. Mine operators, however, are not quite so certain on this point.

The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Imperial Oil is initiating immediately a drilling program in the area southeast of Taber oilfield in southeastern Alberta. Initial well-site, to be drilled under the name Imperial-Clancy No. 1, was announced this week the northeast quarter of L.S.D. 13 1-9-16w4. The site is 1¾ miles south and just over 4 miles east of the Dominion-Nassau Taber-Province No. 1 producer, and is just over three miles southeast of the Hi-Test No. 3, a dry hole drilled last year. The new test is to be drilled immediately, using the light rotary from the Norcanols-Dahinda well.

While no official information is yet available, it is understood that an arrangement has been reached between Imperial Oil and the R. L. Clancy and Hi-Test Petroleums interests of Toronto for development of the Clancy- Hi-Test leases in the Taber area. The new well-site is located on a part of the 19,000-acre block taken up by these two groups.

• • •

More Vermilion Wells

Two more Cannar Oils locations have been staked at Vermilion. Cannar No. 11 is in L.S.D. 7 30-50-5w4 while Cannar No. 12 is in L.S.D. 8 of the same section. No. 11 spudded July 13, was at 1,685 ft. and coring for the Lower Cretaceous at last report.

Phillips-Vermilion No. 1, which reported promising oil showing in the Lower Cretaceous last week, tested this week and found salt water underlying the oil section. It is to be abandoned.

• • •

Shell-McWilliam No. 1 at Herronton confirmed its Madison lime objective at 6,141 ft. last weekend and last Friday was drilling 100 ft. in the lime at 6,241 ft. While some showings have been encountered to date, no important porous section has yet been reached.

• • •

New Acreage For Shell

Joining in the very extensive exploration program under way in the southeastern section of Alberta. Shell Exploration (Alberta) has taken up a block of some 54,000 acres to the south of Warner. The acreage, the bulk of it a crown reservation, covers the north half of Twp. 2 Ranges 17 & 18w4, most of Twp. 3 Range 18w4, and the southerly part of Twp. 3 Range 17w4. The block adjoins to the north a block of 65,000 acres recently taken out under the name Ed. H. Hunt, and adjoins to the south one of the large Dominion Oil Co. reservations.

Shell has already started surface geological work on its Warner block, and is busy correlating data on various wells drilled in this general area in the past. Following the completion of this work, plans will be drawn up for further investigation — geophysical or core-drilling.

• • •

To Defer Royalties

Announcement was made by the Alberta Government last week that it has consented to defer one half of its crown royalty on Central Turner Valley wells drilled with the backing of Wartime Oils, Dominion Government-financed company. It was also learned that the Calgary & Edmonton Corp. has consented to a similar deferment.

That is, C. & E. and the Crown, who between them own the bulk of the mineral rights in the Turner Valley area where Wartime Oils will assist in financing drilling, will receive one half of their normal royalty from inception of production at wells drilled with Wartime Oils backing, until such time as the Dominion company has recovered its advances plus 3½% interest. Thereafter, the Crown and C. & E. will receive their normal royalty for the remaining life of the well, plus the royalty deferred during the Wartime Oils repayment period. Wartime Oils-backed wells revert to the leaseholder after the Dominion company has been repaid advances plus interest, and C. & E. or the Alberta Government have caught up on their deferred royalty.

Ten locations have already been staked for drilling with Wartime Oils backing. Six of these wells are now drilling, the first getting drilling under way early in June. On Friday the Conservation Board issued the drilling permits for nine of these wells (one having previously been issued), following receipt of approval of the permits from the Alberta Government.

Concentrates

Hudson's Bay Co.—A dividend of 4% subject to income tax is to be proposed at the company's annual meeting Aug. 6, together with a distribution from receipts of land sales of 1½% on which no tax is payable. Record date will be July 21, 1943, with ex-dividend and ex-distribution date July 20, 1943. Payable date will be announced later.

• • •

Consolidated Paper Corp. has advised the Montreal Curb Market that, during the month of June 93½ shares have been issued in payment of interest, which makes the present outstanding shares 2,562,029 425/1000.

Inquiries invited regarding Canadian Industrial and Mining Investments. We specialize in the Dividend Paying Gold Mines and in new gold mining properties under present active and encouraging development.

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MAGNESIUM ★ M ★ LEAD
MANGANESE ★ M COPPER
MERCURY ★ M ★ NICKEL
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MOLYBDENUM ALUMINUM
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TUNGSTEN MAGNESIUM
ZINC ★ AL ★ MANGANESE
ALUMINU NICKEL ★ ZINC
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THE FINANCIAL POST
Canada's Foremost Business Newspaper
Toronto, July 31, 1943

The Anatomy of Our Metals Industry

Ever since man stopped using a wooden club to kill his enemies and developed the more deadly iron-tipped spear, war has been a contest in metals, their manufacture and their use.

Of Canada's $4.5 billions production of war supplies since the outbreak of war, an estimated $3 billions, or about two thirds, has been spent on materials largely or entirely made of metals.

A 25-pounder gun uses about 3,000 lbs. of high quality metals.

Each time it is fired, 25 lbs. of copper, steel, zinc and a few pounds of powder is blown off.

A single anti-aircraft battery requires three tons of ammunition for each one minute it is in action.

A Bren machine gun, and Canada is making 8,000 each month, requires 262 lbs. of steel.

A medium tank, such as the Ram, of which Canada has made upwards of 1,700, requires 72,000 lbs. of steel.

A four-motored bomber, such as the Lancaster soon to come off Canadian assembly lines, requires 20,000 lbs. of aluminum, or approximately one third of its total weight of thirty tons, plus more than 500 lbs. of copper plus other metals.

A four-ton military truck, like many of the 500,000 military vehicles which have come from Canadian factories, uses 18,667 lbs. of steel.

These are examples which show how metals, the mines that produce them and the machine working men and factories that fabricate them play such a vital role in modern war.

Canada plays a mighty part in supplying these metals for the cause of victory. The Dominion supplies the United Nations with 15% of their copper, 16% of their lead, 18% of their zinc, 95% of their nickel and 40% of their aluminum.

Gold, too, is a Canadian war weapon. Because of the financial strength it has given Canada in the past, and because of its $180 millions a year of U. S. dollars, it has bought us vital war material, machine tools, airplane engines, etc. Lease-lend has not been necessary for Canada.

The Metal Workers

The capacity to work metals has become one of the chief tests of a country's industrial maturity. By that test, through this war, Canada has entered an entirely new era.

Canadians have been working metals ever since the arrival of the early French explorers. Down through our four centuries of national history, Canadian metal workers and the makers of machines for working metals have served our nation well.

But it was the challenge of this war that gave this vital industry magnitude and world importance.

Canada's machine tool makers have produced, since the outbreak of war, some $59 millions worth of metal working machinery.

From Britain and the United States, we have added more than $59 millions of machine tools to our national plant.

For the first time in our national history, we have become exporters of machine tools on an important scale. We are sending gun lathes, shell-making machines and other types of lathes to Great Britain. To Russia we are sending gun-making lathes. To the United States we are sending special equipment.

Of the 52,000 new machine tools installed in Canada since the outbreak of this war, Citadel Merchandising Co., the crown company set up for the purpose, has bought and made available for war industry, 32,000 pieces of equipment valued at $170 millions.

Of the new equipment purchased for war, 90% can be readily turned to peacetime uses.

The Canadian machine tool industry, comprising nine or ten builders, used to consider a million dollar year highly satisfactory. Today their volume grosses $15 to $25 millions.

Future of the machine tool industry is complicated by the fact that most machine tools last a long time and are very versatile.

The machine tool industry of the United States in the almost four years of war has produced an estimated 13½ times its normal production.

Cutting and shaping anything made of metal is the machine tool field, hence behind almost everything modern man uses, in peace or war, is the skill of the machine tool maker and worker.

Canada today makes brass, bronze and other special alloys on a scale hardly dreamed of a few years ago. Brass, made largely of copper, is now turned out at a rate more than 1,000% greater than before the war, and further gains are expected.

Less than a third of 1% of Canada's newly-mined copper fails to find its way into direct war work.

More than 98% of the copper and brass produced in Canada goes into shells, warplanes, ships, guns, tanks and other war supplies.

To process these materials a vastly enlarged, almost revolutionized industry has been created.

The Steel Makers

Expansion of Canada's steel-making resources to turn out the raw materials for tanks, guns and ships, has been a three-phase program. Emphasis has been on:

1. A tremendous expansion of facilities. Capacity at approximately 3.5 million tons a year is almost 1.5 million tons greater than at the end of 1939.
2. A remarkable qualitative improvement in the steel industry. Increased capacity has included 500,000 tons of high alloy steel capacity, a type of steel production facility existing on a small scale only in Canada prior to the war.
3. Ferro-alloys have come into their own. Basically, these are the materials which are added to steel to give it special characteristics of hardness, strength, toughness and many others.

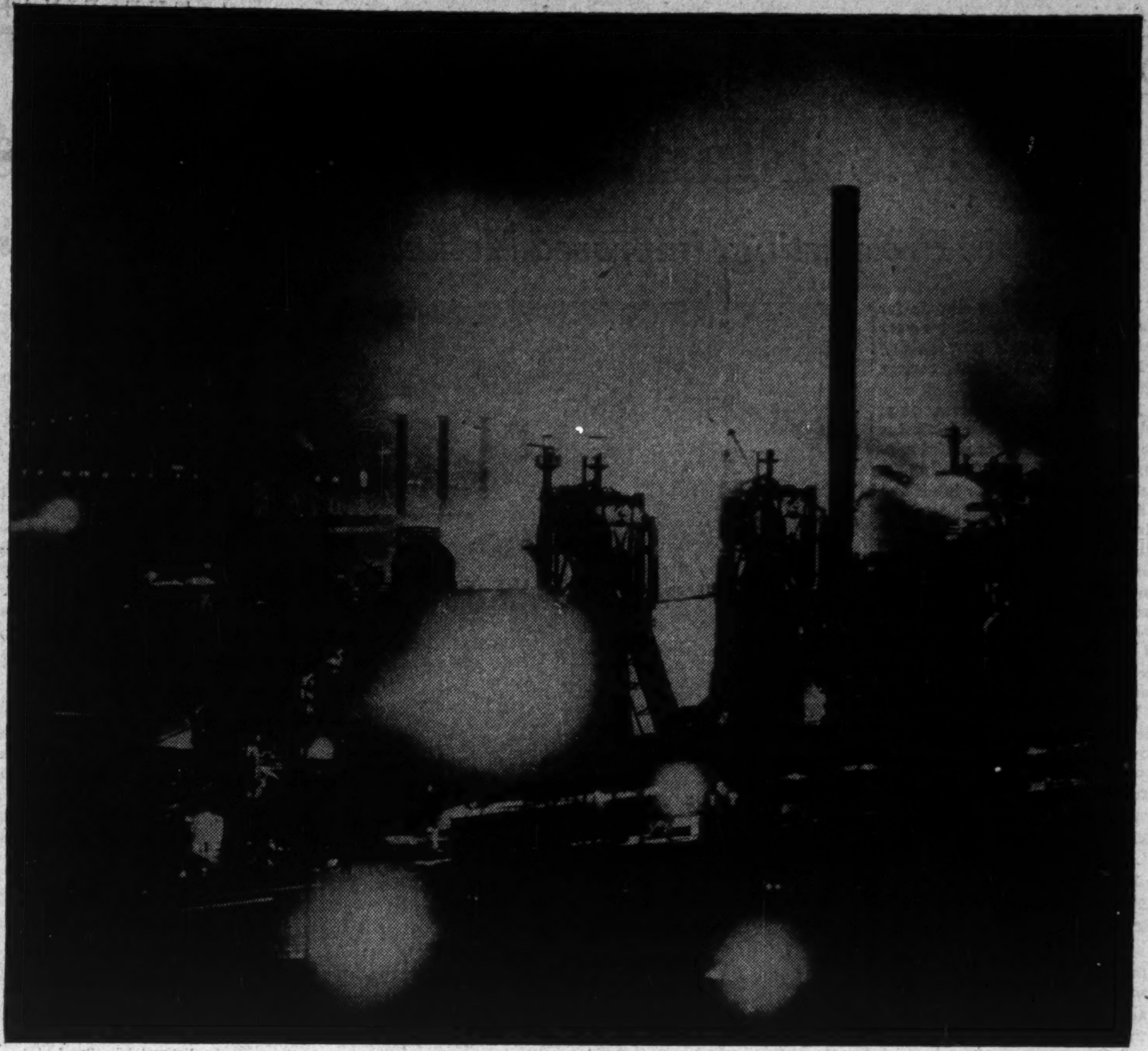
   These metallic compounds are essential to produce the steels of special qualities which war demands.

Of these Canada now turns out 18,000 to 20,000 tons each month including ferrosilicon, ferromanganese, silicomanganese, ferrochrome, Chrom-X, spiegeleisen and ferrophosphorus. Before the war our monthly production was less than 3,000 tons.

Important changes have come into the iron and steel industry because of the war. Shortages of certain alloys have made it necessary to turn to more careful metallurgy and to pursue simplification, a process in which our steel industry has been a leader.

War, with its emphasis on volume, has compressed the peacetime metallurgical progress of decades into months.

The war will leave Canada with a stronger, more diversified, more modern steel industry. It will have a capacity far exceeding Canada's normal pre-war needs, but it will be better able to hold its place in competition with the industry in other countries, and with new materials which prophets say may threaten its markets — light metals such as aluminum and magnesium and materials like plastics.



Through day and night, Canadian steel mills are working hard for victory.

The Industrial Metals

Copper

Canadian refined copper, of which we turned out 270,600 tons in 1942 or 16.7% more than in 1939, is one of the backbone metals of Canada's mineral economy. It is one of the basic reasons why Canada is the world's largest exporter of metals.

A dozen key Canadian mines turn out the red metal. Main ones in order of size of production are:

International Nickel, perhaps world's largest producer.

Noranda and the related Waite Amulet.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting.

Falconbridge Nickel.

Sherritt Gordon.

Howe Sound's Britannia Beach subsidiary.

Granby Consolidated.

Normetal.

Among mines which are expected to augment Canadian production before the year is out and which have been assisted into production by government financing are Kamiskotia Copper and Twin "J" mines.

In the last war almost all Canada's copper was shipped abroad for refining. Today the Dominion does this great operation at home.

Nickel

With approximately $50 millions spent on wartime expansion at International Nickel Co. and Falconbridge Nickel's Sudbury plants, Canada's nickel industry is now geared to turn out an estimated 115,000-125,000 tons of nickel a year. This compares with 93,300-ton refined output for 1942 which was nearly 50% more than 1939 output.

Canadian nickel, despite development of other sources, continues to supply approximately 95% of the United Nations' requirements. Several new Sudbury properties may augment output in the future.

Aluminum

Over a billion pounds of aluminum a year are today being turned out at plants of Aluminum Co. of Canada at Arvida, Quebec — more aluminum than turned out by all Axis countries and all Axis-controlled countries prior to the war.

An abundance of cheap electric power, closely associated with inexpensive ocean transport, has been the key to development of a remarkably efficient aluminum industry, based on imports of bauxite ore from British Guiana and cryolite from Greenland.

Gradual lessening of the U-boat menace gives assurance of a continuous flow of raw material for the Arvida plants. No longer is it necessary to route bauxite through U. S. inland waterways to avoid the U-boats. Development of the great Shipshaw power site assures adequate power for requirements.

A new process sponsored by Ventures Ltd., has allowed the U. S. to undertake production of alumina from clays and could be placed in operation in Canada if desired.

Iron

Most iron used in the Canadian steel industry still comes from U. S. but the situation is changing. Our current Canadian output of roughly half a million tons a year of iron ore sinter from Algoma Steel Corp. property is to be increased.

Output of 2 million tons of high-grade hematite a year from Steep Rock Iron Mines' Atikokan property is planned with first output expected late next year. Draining of 120 billion gallons of water — a sizeable lakeful —from above ore bodies is to commence shortly.

In Michipicoten area, Michipicoten Iron Mines, financed by Sherritt Gordon-Frobisher Exploration Co., is expected to announce production plans shortly. Hematite outlined at the Josephine mine and siderite at neighboring Ruth property is likely to provide basis for concentrating plant. Algoma Steel has magnetite prospect in same general area and Sherritt and Frobisher a hematite prospect at Strawhat Lake.

Zinc

With zinc running close to copper as a needed non-ferrous metal, Canadian refined output reached 216,000 tons in 1942—23% more than in 1939. Zinc concentrates were also shipped.

Consolidated Smelters and Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, Canada's two zinc refiners, turn out most of it, but Waite Amulet, Sherritt Gordon, Golden Manitou, Normetal, Zincton, and Twin "J," and a few others are turning out large volume of concentrates. New Calumet and Florence Mining are scheduled as new 1943 producers.

Coal

Crisis in coal production is expected to result in action which may increase Canada's coal supply beyond the substantial 18,707,110 tons, worth $62.2 millions, turned out in 1942.

Nova Scotia and Alberta turn out most of Dominion's coal with lesser quantity coming from British Columbia. Greatest single producer is the Dominion Coal Co. in Nova Scotia which has been granted a new subsidy to assist in financing larger supply.

Loss of skilled miners to armed services and war industries has been a severe handicap in sustaining production in the coal mines generally.

Enormous reserves of coal remain for exploitation.

Nova Scotia coal reserves are estimated as sufficient for hundreds of years and several known mines have not yet been touched. Alberta's reserves are among the world's greatest. B. C. supplies have shown a tendency to dwindle. Large coal resources known in Peace River country may be exploited after the war.

Lead

Canada has met the democracies' mineral need with an increase in lead output—1942 refined output reached 243,800 tons, an increase of 27.6% over the 1939 figure.

Consolidated Smelters, king-pin producer of the weighty metal, turns it out at one of lowest costs in world, markets the bulk of it in Great Britain at around 3.5 cents a pound. Base Metals Mining Corp., New Calumet, Siscoe's Tetrault mine, and Lake Geneva, are other factors in the production picture.

Magnesium

Dominion Magnesium, Canada's new and only magnesium producer, is now turning out nearly 10 tons of magnesium metal a day. While unit costs are higher than anticipated, a substantial reduction is stated to be in prospect. Plant cost only a third that for chemical process magnesium plant.

The Dominion Government financed the plant of Dominion Magnesium which supplies entire Canadian requirements with a balance left over for export. The metal is now used in incendiary bombs; will be used increasingly in aircraft.

Other Key Metals

Chromium — Wartime Metals Corp. and Chromite Ltd. are turning out a large part of Canada's requirements of this mineral from mines in the asbestos country of Quebec.

Mercury—A B. C. mine of Consolidated Smelters is now supplying all Canada's requirements with a big balance for export. One authority says Canada is now supplying 20% of United Nations' requirements.

Molybdenum — Dome's molybdenum deposit, Preissac area, Quebec, is scheduled to reach production mid-August, and is expected to supply most of Canada's needs.

Radium—Capacity quantities of radium and uranium are being turned out to fill war needs; Eldorado's refinery is being operated on 24-hour basis. Canada is world's largest source.

Tin — A by-product of Consolidated Smelters Trail operations. Canada's tin output is approximately 15% of peacetime requirements.

Tungsten — North America's largest tungsten mine, the B. C. Emerald property, is expected to start its 300-ton mill shortly. This mine's output—plus that of the Red Rose mine at Hazelton, B.C., the Indian Path mine in N. S., and that from several gold mines—is expected to meet Canada's full needs.

Production for Victory

— One of a Monthly Series —

Report for July - Metals & Mining - Iron & Steel - Machinery

Our Mining Future

Today's Plans for Tomorrow's Mines

More Prospecting, Improved Methods, Tax Relief Seen as Essential

—National Film Board photo.

At the United Nations' largest non-ferrous smelter: lead bullion being carried overhead to the vats at Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. plant, Trail, B.C.

Need for a bracing climate for Canda's half-billion-dollar-a-year mining industry is now getting widespread and very serious study.

Key mining executives, fired with possibilities, are picturing new conditions for successful mining tomorrow—and tabulating the data in support of their intuitions.

Actually, considerable data have already been placed on record with the James Advisory and House of Commons Reconstruction Committees, other government bodies and cabinet ministers. With planning given the blessing of government, the interest of executives is understandable indeed.

What actually will be done isn't clearly indicated yet. But with government and industry officials working jointly on the problem, prospects appear bright that something can be expected to aid mining after the war if not before.

Five Basic Concerns

Behind the present conceded need for planning lie at least five basic concerns:

1. Mortality in mining, due to the war, has become unusually severe with over 100 gold mines alone suspending production in the war period.
2. Ore resources at many existing gold and base metal producers are being rapidly depleted with manpower insufficient to allow adequate efforts to locate ore extensions laterally and at depth.
3. Taxation, sharply increased by war, has hit mining hard, sometimes turning ore into waste rock, sometimes resulting in taxation of capital as well as profits, it is charged.
4. Prospecting has become an almost "forgotten profession" at a time when discovery of further deposits to offset losses is most urgent.
5. Readily accessible prospecting ground and best rock exposures appear to have been canvassed by prospectors, requiring concentration on more remote areas and drift-covered sectors in the future.

Two Possible Cures

Correctives suggested to offset this situation fall broadly into two categories:

New incentives to stimulate interest of both miner and investor.

New techniques to make mining itself more economic.

Striking at the roots of the problem, Dr. R. C. Wallace, a member of the James Advisory Committee and principal of Queen's University, Viola MacMillan, secretary, the Prospectors' & Developers' Association, and independent engineers, have suggested that prospecting be made a recognized profession; that some method be developed to make prospecting a profitable business.

In Russia, it has been pointed out, government-financed prospectors by the thousand have turned up numerous new deposits —and development of mineral resources at an astounding rate has been possible.

In Canada, with an almost comparable area, active prospectors number but a few hundreds, it is stated. Many of these are unable to secure financing for a full season.

To change this situation radically and secure the desired number of men in the field, two things have been suggested as essential:

1. An assurance of a livelihood to the individual who wants to prospect.
2. An assurance for the prospector that he will get a worthwhile share of the value of any find made.

J. M. Forbes, a mining engineer who testified before the Commons Reconstruction Committee, has suggested a government subsidy of $3 a man per day for prospectors with government bonuses of up to $2,500 for the individual prospector certified by a government engineer to have made a worthwhile discovery. That is just one of the suggested ways of providing a living and a greater incentive for the prospectors.

Special Training Plans

A re-orientation of prospecting technique appears in the offing with most authorities agreeing that this is a desirable step. Queen's University has already announced a course for prospectors. It has been pointed out that prospectors can be given special training during the winter for summer work. Physically fit returned men will be ideal raw material for prospecting, Dr. Wallace points out.

Oliver Hall, consulting engineer, Noranda Mines, says that C.A.T. air fields will be ideal aids for future prospecting. Air Corps men can be utilized in aerial photography — useful for both mining and forestry.

J. M. Forbes, in his Reconstruction Committee brief, advocated a 10-year program for prospecting, using the airplane. His program, he said, would cost the government $1 million a year. Under it nine air bases would be established in the following localities: Hamilton River, Labrador; Lake St. John, Que.; Amos or Senneterre, Que.; the neighborhood of Nakina, Ont.; Kenora, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Prince George, B.C. Sub-bases farther north would probably be required in the case of Edmonton and Prince George, he says.

Pay From Mine Taxes

Taxes on personal income and corporate profits resulting from discovery of new mines would readily liquidate the cost of his proposals, Mr. Forbes declared.

With the more accessible mineral deposits discovered already, a greater use of finely developed detection methods and diamond drills is seen for future prospecting.

Further incentive for opening up a mine has been seen desirable if mining is to prosper. The fact of a mineral discovery by itself isn't sufficient if the opportunity for profit isn't great enough to attract development capital. Dr. Wallace suggests bonused metal prices may be necessary to spur development of new properties after the war. But adjustment of taxation is being looked to as perhaps the best method of raising incentive.

The James Advisory Committee has asked the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy to prepare a brief on the effects of taxation on mining development and this is now receiving a close study in both western and eastern Canada.

Hon. Thomas Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, has gone on record in favor of investigation of the existing taxation setup following submission of a tax brief by the Ontario Mining Association.

Hon. J. L. Ilsley has promised favorable action on one section of the income tax code following a conference with a mining industry deputation recently. It pertains to a part of the income tax regulations which results in a tax of over $1 an ounce on gold irrespective of whether or not a mine is realizig a profit.

Most mining taxes are levied on surplus at present and it does not appear likely that it will be found economically feasible to depart from this.

Increased Depletion Allowances

Balmer Neilly, executive vice-president of McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, suggests the depletion allowance for capital return be increased to 50% for both mining company and individual against the present 33 1/3% allowance for companies and 20% allowance for individuals. This, Mr. Neilly estimates, would reduce the total over-all industry tax liability considerably. He would make other changes to assure a large proportion of tax revenue going to the province and municipality which he thinks aren't being repaid adequately for expenditures they must make.

Surveys made indicate that the problem of mining taxation is twofold. Too high taxes on mining will not only discourage investment of new capital in the industry but they will also throw certain ore back into the waste rock category.

Regulating Capital

No definite agreement seems to have been reached on exactly what is desirable in the way of changed securities regulations. It is not desired to expose individuals to any bad practice in mining finance but it is desired to facilitate the flow of funds into new mining enterprises.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the Dominion Criminal Code be amended. Some revision of security laws is unquestionably in prospect.

Certain Important Conditions

A number of important factors should be working to provide a favorable climate for Canadian mining after the war—aside entirely from any action along lines outlined above. The chief of these favorable factors are:

1. An abundance of cheap water power.
2. Advantages provided by improved equipment.
3. New techniques in underground operation of mines.
4. New processes for mineral recovery and improved extraction.
5. Better types of supplies, perhaps at lower prices.
6. More efficient labor.

Some of these factors are difficult to assess to the full at this time but, taken as a whole, their importance cannot be ignored.

Take power. Next year, it is estimated Canada will have available 10 million h.p. of which at least one third will be used in war industry. After the war, a substantial surplus of cheap power may be of greatest assistance in re-establishing the mining industry on a strong footing.

Equipment is likely to be of a more efficient character than before the war. The lessons in manufacture and quantity production learned from the war will be harnessed for the turning out of better, corrosion resistant ore cars, rails, pipe, etc. Synthetic rubber plants will assure the best type of rubber for the particular job at hand—whether it be conveyor belting or connecting hose for tanks.

Our Production Techniques

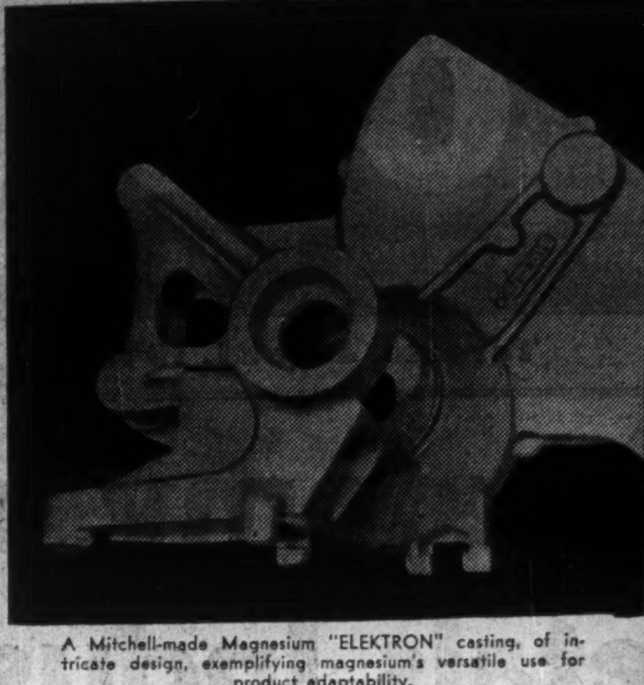
Canada has been a leader in working out new production techniques and low costs from improved techniques may go far toward offsetting the tendency toward lower grade ore bodies at many of our greatest mines.

Use of the long diamond drill hole for blasting has been one low cost technique pioneered here. Russia has shown how one man can operate as much as four or five rock drills on the same face; there is unquestionably more that can be learned about efficiency and low costs even if Canada is one of the most efficient mining countries today.

The Archibald process of Ventures, which allows alumina recovery from clays, the Chromium Mining Smelting processes which permit treatment of ores not ordinarily regarded commercial, the magnesium recovery process of Dr. Lloyd Pidgeon—and other discoveries by Canadian interests —will perhaps prove revolutionary in their mining industry implications during the next decade.

New raw materials provided by the war are expected to mean improved efficiency and lower costs for mining. Productive capacity for turning out explosives will be much greater after the war and still lower prices for explosives are a possibility. Better types of charges may be made available. The ability of Canadian industry to turn out the special alloy types of drill steel, etc., should be greater.

Much of the manpower in Canada's northland today, particularly in the gold mines, is in the upper age bracket—or somewhat deficient physically. A return of the younger and healthy miner after the war may have an important effect on efficiency and productivity of the average mine.



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Mining Skills

Past Experience Helps Get Metals

Equipment, Mine-finding and Development, Finance, All Play Part

Magnesium for flare bombs is now being produced in Canada. At left are seen ingots of this light metal; at right the finished product in form of flares is pictured.

Canada's mines are turning out record-breaking tonnages of vital metals, at pre-war prices. They are getting government assistance where it is considered essential. They have been aided by research in government laboratories and by their own experts. Their experience has enabled new mines to be found when badly needed; and has speeded the actual mine-making process from the time a prospect is discovered. Makers of mining equipment have done their share, handicapped by requirements of other war jobs and enforced curtailment of non-essential activities. The whole story is one of adapting experience and skills to war.

The story of the contribution of Canada's mining industry to the war effort doesn't start yesterday or the day before that. It goes back to the pre-Cobalt days, the days before the turn of the century when the mining industry foundations were first laid.

For it has been the accumulated "know how" of decades which has allowed Canada to marshall scientifically its resources to get a maximum war output with the smallest outlay of effort. There undoubtedly have been kinks which have had to be worked out but the overall record has been brilliant.

New vision for the finding of further mines may be needed from here out but the record to date is of a job well done.

Canada's mineral production has been just as much a matter of skills as it has been a matter of mines, machines and money. A whole range of special skills has been required to assure the flow of Canadian metals at so small a cost. Skills in finance have been linked closely with skills in mine-finding, mine-making, machine manufacture, plant design and research. All have been knitted together to form the pattern of Canadian mining 1943.

Big Output Plus Low Cost

On the financial front the objective set by Dominion and United Kingdom authorities has been supplying the largest possible quantity of war metals for industry at the lowest possible cost—and with the lowest possible capital outlay. With close liaison between industry and government provided by Metals Controller George C. Bateman, an old Cobalter, this objective has been strictly adhered to, it seems.

As soon as it became obvious that production of non-ferrous and strategic minerals would be insufficient to meet projected requirements, financial skill of the mining industry became a vital factor in arranging augmented output. United Kingdom contracts had effectively channelled metals into war production under prices based on prewar levels, but the greatly enlarged flow of metals necessitated by the fall of France had not been expected when the contracts were formulated. Canada was soon at work on this problem, co-operating closely with the United States.

Several methods were worked out so the Dominion would secure a greater flow of base and strategic minerals, usually with no actual cash outlay by Canada. Here is what transpired:

1. Special tax concessions were given companies agreeing to enlarge plants — tax concessions taking the form of either tax rebates on future income or special allowances for depreciation or plant amortization which in effect would mean either a tax rebate or a tax deferment.

2. Bank and other guarantees were extended by the Dominion Government to assure greater output. Guarantees were given where bodies of commercial ore had been proved. The type of loan guaranteed was usually self-liquidating in character but a few small direct advances were made for exploration.

3. Increased metal output was expedited by Canada securing an extension of the U. S. bonus metal price arrangement to the Dominion for operations willing to increase total production. Bonus prices were made payable on output achieved in excess of that in the past.

4. A stimulus for extra production was provided by exemption of new base and strategic mineral producers from excess profits tax the first three years of their productive careers. Regulation of gold mining, and prohibition of opening up of anything but war metal mines, assisted the E.P.T. exemption in channelling interest to war metals only.

Where it was felt private industry could not be expected to take on a project the Dominion has also put up funds to assist in securing needed production. A chromite plant was financed in the asbestos country of Quebec at Black Lake; the Dominion magnesium plant was financed at a cost of several millions; the Emerald tungsten property was expropriated and a 300-ton mill is being completed at Dominion Government expense; two fluorspar properties were financed in eastern Ontario; molybdenum plants were financed at Quyon, Que., and LaCorne twp., Que. Financing of loading terminal facilities for Steep Rock was arranged and numerous smaller projects have been assisted. Very seldom has the Dominion Government failed to get what it expected in the way of production when money was advanced, it is claimed.

Where the Dominion Government has achieved increased production with no actual outlay of cash but rather with special concessions as outlined above, it is sometimes suggested the government was perhaps overly generous with companies concerned. But there are distinct disadvantages as far as the individual company is concerned, the industry maintains.

But skill in finance is but one of the several skills making the achievement of the mining industry possible.

New Mines Are Found

Take mine-finding. When the war broke, many mining men knew little about molybdenum. Tungsten was known for its important qualities but Canadians knew little about its occurrence. Neither was being produced in Canada.

Dominion and provincial geologists quickly took the field and reports were soon forthcoming on areas favorable for discovery of these and other badly needed war minerals. Prospectors were fundamentally "gold miners" but they soon were familiarized with war minerals through special prospecting classes. Special lamps came into use allowing discovery of war minerals by tell tale fluorescence.

To name one result, Canada this year may become self-sufficient in both molybdenum and tungsten due to great wartime discoveries. Graphite, white mica, fluorspar, indium—these are a few of the other minerals in which significant progress has been made. It has been skill that has given success for the actual number of prospectors has been small.

The mine-making story is the same. Skill, born of experience, has been harnessed to open deposits quickly. Tonnages of ore in reserve have often been estimated closely before full development could be completed.

In peacetime it would not be considered good business to erect a mill before a deposit had been thoroughly outlined. But in wartime, with certain strategic war minerals badly needed, mills such as the 300-ton unit at the Emerald tungsten mine in British Columbia, have been erected as mine development progressed. Only a sure knowledge of mining in all its phases has allowed this policy to be followed with success.

Equipment Keeps Pace

Skill in machine design — and in rapid adoption of the latest in equipment at various mines — has been one of the key factors behind our rapidly increased list of mineral products. As the labor supply has shrunk, the fact that mines were mechanized and could get along with a relatively small labor supply became of extreme importance.

Canadian equipment firms, burdened with war work, have continued to supply new equipment and repair parts as far as facilities and the regulations of governments will permit. They have done much to offset curtailment of gold-mining supplies from the United States. When it hasn't been possible to supply new equipment or parts, the equipment firms, specialists in their lines, have suggested ingenious methods for using old equipment and have assisted in diverting equipment from closed mines to places where it could be used to best advantage.

Metallurgical Skills

The skill of the metallurgist has been linked closely to the skill of the plant and mill designer to equip Canada's new producers of strategic minerals. It was a simple job for the metallurgist to turn from his every day job of improved mill extraction to the design of new mill circuits for the turning out of strategic minerals. It hasn't been widely publicized but one or two of our war minerals have been "problems" as far as extraction is concerned.

Provincial and Dominion Departments of Mines laboratories have co-operated with mining companies for rapid solution of problems such as extraction of a product from chrome ores of the Bird River area.

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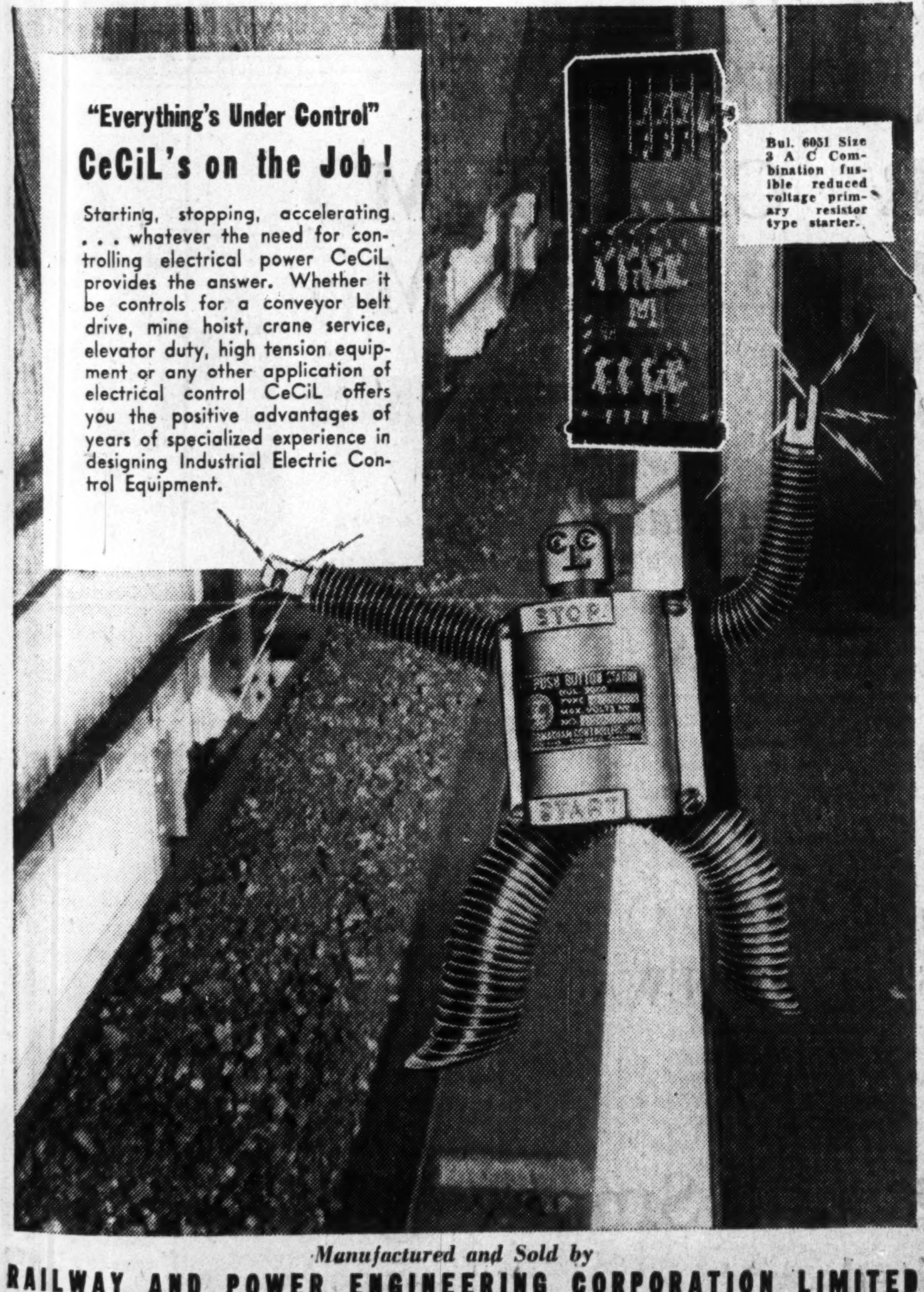

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Iron and Steel Output

Can Steel Match Own Record?

Steel Industry Grimly Pursues Self-imposed Task

Hampered by labor shortages, strikes, and equipment difficulties, Canada's iron and steel mills have failed to keep pace with last year so far in 1943. New capacity is coming into production, however, which will ease the situation. Since the war started steel making capacity has been boosted more than a million tons a year in Canada — but it still fails to keep pace with the demands which war makes on this metal. Each primary steel mill has participated in the race to increase capacity, closely matched by higher pig iron production.

Thus far in 1943 Canadian steel production has failed to keep pace with that of 1942. Critics of Ottawa labor policy see reflected in this fact one result of Canada's "manpower muddle."

Steel production for June this year was 30,000 tons lower than May output and, except for January, 1943 (the month of steel strikes), was the lowest for the past year and a half. This decline may be largely charged to labor scarcity, although a contributing cause has been difficulty in bringing new capacity into operation.

Spurred on by war's pressing needs, Canada's steel industry has expanded tremendously. In 1939 production was 1,384,00 tons. By the end of 1942 it was 3,100,000 tons, an increase of 124%. Despite the impressive increase so far accomplished in Canadian production, steel requirements are still much greater than steel output.

That this adverse condition may be corrected to an important extent by addition this year of new capacity is the hope of steel officials. In Hamilton, Steel Co. of Canada's new electric furnace, with a capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 tons per month, began operating in May. As a result, the company's aggregate tonnage of steel produced for the whole of 1943 is expected to exceed by a fair margin that of 1942.

New Blast Furnace

Extensive equipment additions have also been made by Algoma Steel. These include coke ovens, blast furnace, coal storage docks, etc., much of which is already in operation. It is expected that the new blast furnace will add at least 10,000 tons a month to Canadian steel capacity.

Algoma's program will also add some 450,000 tons to the company's present annual pig iron production capacity of 654,000 tons. As in the case of steel, pig iron production has shown considerable decline so far in 1943. The May figure (latest available) was 10% below that of last year.

Changes at Dosco

During the first five months of this year pig iron production totalled 719,000 tons, which is just 81% of total capacity for the period. The drop has been explained as in part due to plant changes at Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., which until recently had only two of three furnaces operating. Now Dosco boasts four stacks, it having been announced last week that a new blast unit had been blown in. Use of the new furnace is dependent on the amount of coke available, but with this important new unit installed, the wartime expansion of the company is believed to be fairly well completed. Not only will Dosco's new furnace make possible an increase in pig iron but it will allow the company to keep all its furnaces up to peak efficiency by closing one or another periodically for essential overhauling.

The following table shows the four companies in Canada equipped to produce pig iron, together with their respective capacities according to DBS figures up to May, 1943.

Pig Iron Producing Capacity

	May, 1943 tons
Dominion Steel & Coal Corp...	490,560
Canadian Furnace Co..........	221,760
Steel Co. of Canada............	757,000
Algoma Steel Corp..............	x654,000
	2,123,320

xDoes not include 450,000 tons estimated additional capacity resulting from Algoma's current expansion program.

That the steel industry has made a vital contribution toward Canada's ability to play her part in equipping the Allied forces for war is obvious to anyone who examines the record. One of the first to gird itself for war, this industry since early in 1940 has worked in full co-operation with Canada's steel controller to effect a policy by which the greatest quantity of steel could be produced in the shortest possible time at the lowest possible cost.

Method of Expansion

To do this it was decided to expand existing mills rather than to build new ones, thus making use of trained staff and technical knowledge which would assure balanced operation and quality products.

The business of expansion was not easy. In the steel industry, even under normal conditions, at least a year is necessary for erection of a blast furnace to make pig iron. Once a new blast furnace is decided on, it must be made certain that sufficient coke oven capacity is available, that enough iron ore and limestone can be brought together, and that rolling capacity is at hand to use the output of the open hearth furnaces which will convert the pig iron from the new blast furnace into steel.

Under war conditions, with labor and material shortages a growing problem, steel's expansion became a Herculean task. Despite this, however, after three and a half years of war the industry can boast of capacity increase of more than a million tons annually.

Now it may be that expansion of Canadian steel making capacity has reached its peak. To build more steel furnaces would require more labor than could be found to operate them. The job for steel right now is to keep production at 100% capacity and, according to current figures, considerable speed-up during the balance of 1943 is imperative if last year's production is to be equalled, let alone exceeded.

Probably the biggest question mark in steel's ability to maintain and increase production is labor supply. But with gradual stiffening of Government controls by way of compulsory manpower transfers there is possibility that the situation may be remedied. Experience has demonstrated, as in the case of coal miners, that essential occupations can be kept filled with workers if sufficient authority is exerted. If steel production is not to fall behind, it is apparent that the policy of compulsion must now be extended to this industry as well.

Transport Also Problem

Less pressing, perhaps, but nonetheless a problem of some magnitude for the steel industry is that of transport. Iron ore and coal must be brought in largely by boat during the navigation season on the Great Lakes. All available shipping, both Canadian and American, has been pooled and the maximum amount devoted to moving record-breaking quantities of iron ore to the steel mills.

Greatly added demand for special types of steel has developed as result of war, as has also a wider use for standard types. Among steel users, shipbuilders consume the most tonnage. About 2,400 tons of steel, mostly in form of plates, is required for a 10,000-ton cargo ship. As such plates do not call for any special type of steel other than an ordinary good grade of mild carbon commercial quality, it follows that in shipbuilding the problem is not so much one of special qualifications as of production in quantity.

In the making of guns, however, the situation is different. Canada is making armor plate of from an eighth of an inch in thickness to about two and a half inches. Gun barrels, breech blocks and other components require special alloy steels. These are made in electric furnaces which permit more accurate control of temperatures and of materials used. Neither guns nor armor plates were made in Canada before the war. Now the Canadian steel industry turns out thousands of tons.

Primary Iron and Steel

WARTIME RECORD OF OUTPUT

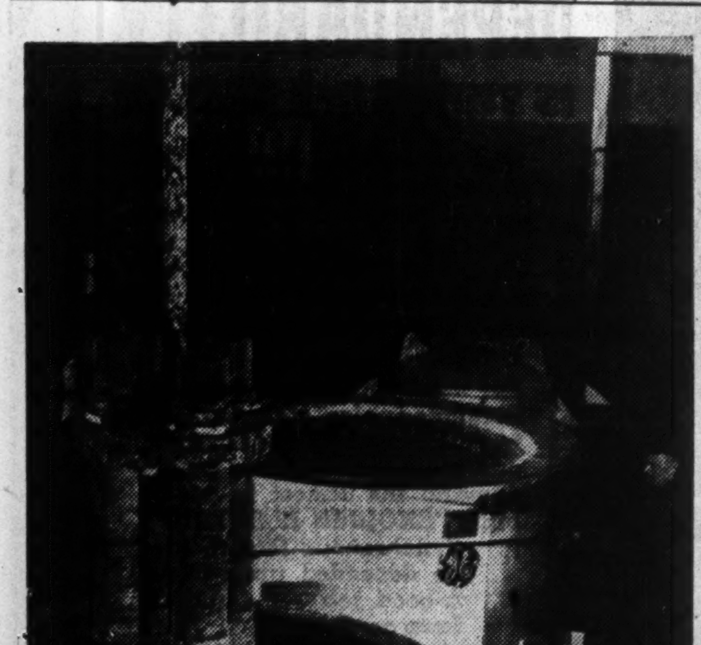
	Pig Iron Tons	Ferro-Alloys Tons	Steel Ingots & Castings Tons
1939	841,419	85,040	1,550,054
1940	1,309,100	149,395	2,253,769
1941	1,528,054	213,219	2,701,313
1942	1,975,025	213,636	3,123,864
1943 (est.)	1,727,760	224,541	3,023,165

Germans Get Swedish Ore Through Port of Narvik

Twelve or thirteen ships laden with Swedish iron ore now leave Narvik for Germany every week, states the Norwegian Information Service. Most of the ships are small, i.e., under 500 tons, and they take a long time in making the round trip. Most of them return eventually, however, so it is believed the percentage of sinkings is comparatively small.

During the early part of the past winter the shipments of iron ore by rail from Sweden to Narvik were comparatively modest and irregular. Later they became more consistent, and for an extended period averaged four trainloads, or about 1,000 tons a day. The first week of June the shipments from Sweden suddenly jumped to 8,000 tons a day.

Practically speaking, all damage done to Narvik ore-loading piers and freight yards by British bombs has now been repaired, and the port's loading capacity is now 75% of its pre-war capacity—a capacity which was seldom fully employed.



Gun barrels are heat-treated in electric furnaces like these to make them tough enough to withstand the terrific explosive force released within them. This photo was taken at Sorel Industries Ltd.

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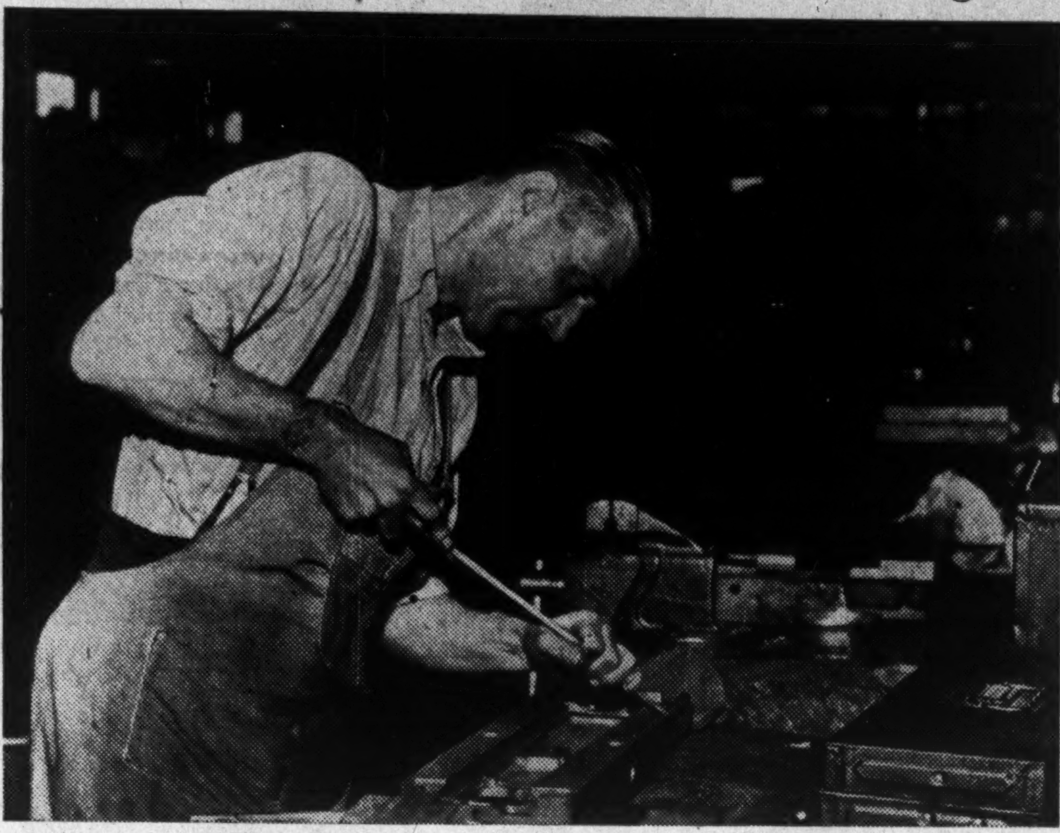
Machine Tools

War Job Easing, Industry Looks Ahead

Canadian Makers Help Equip Our Allies While Handling Canada's Needs

By R. E. CRAWFORD
Editor, Canadian Machinery



—WIB photo.

Hand scraping, one of the finest of the machine tool arts and an operation only trusted to the highly skilled. A tiny slip here might mean scrapping a whole job.

The tempo of machine tool production has moderated.

Canada's procurement of tools, particularly imported tools, is largely completed, for the moment at least.

The industry in the United States is showing signs of restlessness; looking for munitions products to make to take up the early slackening.

Reports from Britain indicate that the problem of dealing with the huge capital investment of machine tools after the war while maintaining a healthy machine tool industry is one of the most intricate confronting those considering postwar relations between government and industry there.

Background of the machine tool situation is always the expansion it achieved as the fundamental of production of instruments of war. Britain's industry now produces 8 to 10 times more than it did at any time during last war or at any time between the wars.

United States production reached $1,320 millions in 1942. Just now new orders there are holding at about three quarters of that figure and the backlog is being steadily mopped up. National Machine Tool Builders Association, official organization of the industry in the United States, estimates that for the duration at least the rate will level off at about $600 millions and "educated hopes" do not suggest that rate will carry over into the peace.

13½ Years Ahead

In 1917, 1918, 1919, 1929, 1937, two boom years and three war years, totals just about touched $200 millions, so perhaps strenuous planning [illegible] stimulate a market to th[illegible] consumption after the w[illegible] of production from t[illegible]ning of 1940 to the end [illegible]3 in the United States thus represents 13½ years consumption on this basis. Available Canadian figures are shown below.

Peacetime Potentialities

Greatest potentialities for peacetime business lie, first in revival of pre-war production to catch up on operations just now suspended. These should be at a rate well above the 1938 level. A large part—perhaps 90%—of war production tools, it is expected, will be suitable for peacetime output. Of machines which should pass out of the picture, come peace, an important fraction are special purpose machines; a great many—an increasing number as the war lengthens—will be worn out from 24-hour operation, even those not in inexperienced hands; development of new designs of machine tools resulting from wartime broadening of outlook of their manufacturers should render many present-day tools obsolete.

Many users have developed a taste for better machines or different types than their original routine had led them to adopt as a habit.

Greatest fear of the industry is the cluttering up of the market by marginal tools, actually inadequate in speed, capacity or accuracy, but kept going despite higher operation costs because of their insignificant position in the capital set-up of less progressive companies.

Some suggestions paralleled in other industries include drastic weeding out of obsolete machinery in order to improve the overall position of manufacturing industries; this will require heavy handed action on the part of authorities. Tax legislation, making it possible for industrial corporations to write off so-called obsolete machinery is being considered in Britain.

Where Canada Stands

Canada's own industry has made equally outstanding progress, though naturally in much smaller measure. John Bertram & Sons, and Canada Machinery Corp., largest of the 9 or 10 regular builders, their lines of output frozen by Government order, have been unable to produce many of the new lines which Canada needed and had not before produced. They have, however, continued to produce the sound up-to-date designs they were best equipped to produce, have expanded their operations in keeping with the rest of the industry, and look forward to postwar operations on a scale much larger than their peacetime average before the war.

Bertrams have carried this Canadian name to Britain in their gun lathes particularly, and also have built some of the largest tools now in operation in Canada.

Canada Machinery Corp., at Galt, has been restricted in the same way, although it did a few months ago announce a new tool room lathe, a machine of the utmost precision and completely modern in design, comparing favorably with the best of imported machine tools.

Immediate Future

The immediate future of Canada's machine tool industry, jeopardized by the saturation of even the war demand, is likely to be protected to some extent by sustaining orders, because the possibility is ever present that sudden need for a new weapon, or increased quantities of an old one, may call for a new major tooling-up job in a hurry.

A sustaining programme of this sort, though logical just now, still further threatens the postwar industry unless, of course, some outlet to Allies who might need the machines—Russia or China, for instance, if other Dominions are all tooled up—were arranged through the Mutual Aid Board. Negotiations in the direction of Russia are now under way under this plan.

We Make New Types

Milling machines, one of the key tools of the industry, had not been produced in Canada before (except on a temporary basis in the last war), but Modern Tool Works, Toronto, now manufactures two sizes of knee type milling machines. Almost ready for public announcement are, in addition, a production, or bed type, milling machine, and a universal milling machine of moderate size. This production of milling machines is perhaps the most striking development of a permanent nature, outside of war production machinery, to emerge in this industry.

In a milling machine, the work is held on a table which may move lengthwise, crosswise or vertically. The lengthwise movement is much greater than either of the other two. The cutting tool turns on a shaft, and is characterized by a considerable number of teeth, in contrast to the single point tool common with most other machines. The production type miller is heavier in construction than the plain machine, is somewhat more restricted in its movements, and is especially adapted for repetitive work. It has done a great deal to produce the guns and small arms Canada has turned out in such large quantities.

Universal Milling Machines

Greater flexibility is achieved in the universal machine, which can turn the work as well as feeding it in the three usual directions; it is thus possible to make helical or screw-shaped cuts such as those which make the "flutes" (grooves) of a twist drill.

Modern Tool Works has produced a large number of cartridge case machines, and developed a line of rotary profile milling machines, important factors in machining tricky areas of certain intricate parts for rifles and machine guns. It also manufactured a number of optical profile grinding machines—machines of the utmost in accuracy and delicacy for finishing precision gauges of complicated outline.

So fine is the work done on these machines that every few minutes the delicately balanced grinding wheel, though it removes only a few thousandths of an inch of material, is trued up by a diamond. The operator watches the progress of the work through a microscope of about 20 times magnification. The manufacturer, notwithstanding the different nature of the work to his usual production, made the micro-

(Continued on page 20)

Machine Tool Statistics

What war requirements have meant to Canada's machine tool industry is shown in the table that follows. Canadian imports and United States exports to Canada represent slightly different selections of machines and are not strictly comparable. They are, however, closely proportional in the parallel years.

	CANADA			U. S. A.	
Year	Production▲ $000	Exports $000	Imports $000	Exports to Canada $000	Total Production $000
1934	348	31	1,592	....	50,000
1935	457	62	2,289	....	86,000
1936	780	37	4,005	....	150,000
1937	916	84	7,183	....	195,000
1938	980	211	4,438	4,968	155,000
1939	2,177	936	6,132	6,866	200,000
1940	13,580	†	21,240*	23,811	450,000
1941	18,053	†	§	†	780,000
1942	§	†	§	†	1,320,000
1943	§	†	§	†	■1,000,000

▲ Not including woodworking machinery.
* Calculated in same proportion to U. S. exports as previous two years.
■ Estimated.
† Not available.
§ Not available, but Citadel Merchandising purchases from United States and Canada since war began total $170,730,000.

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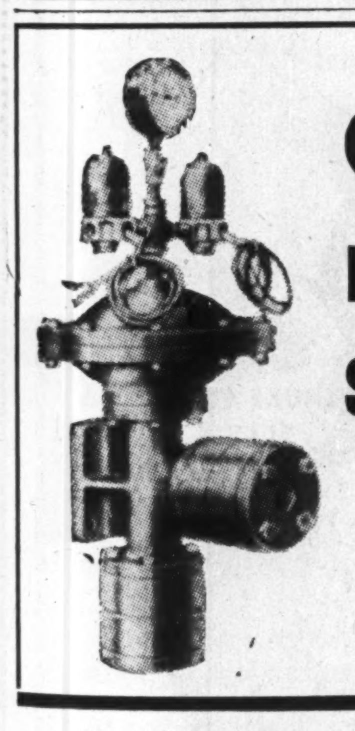

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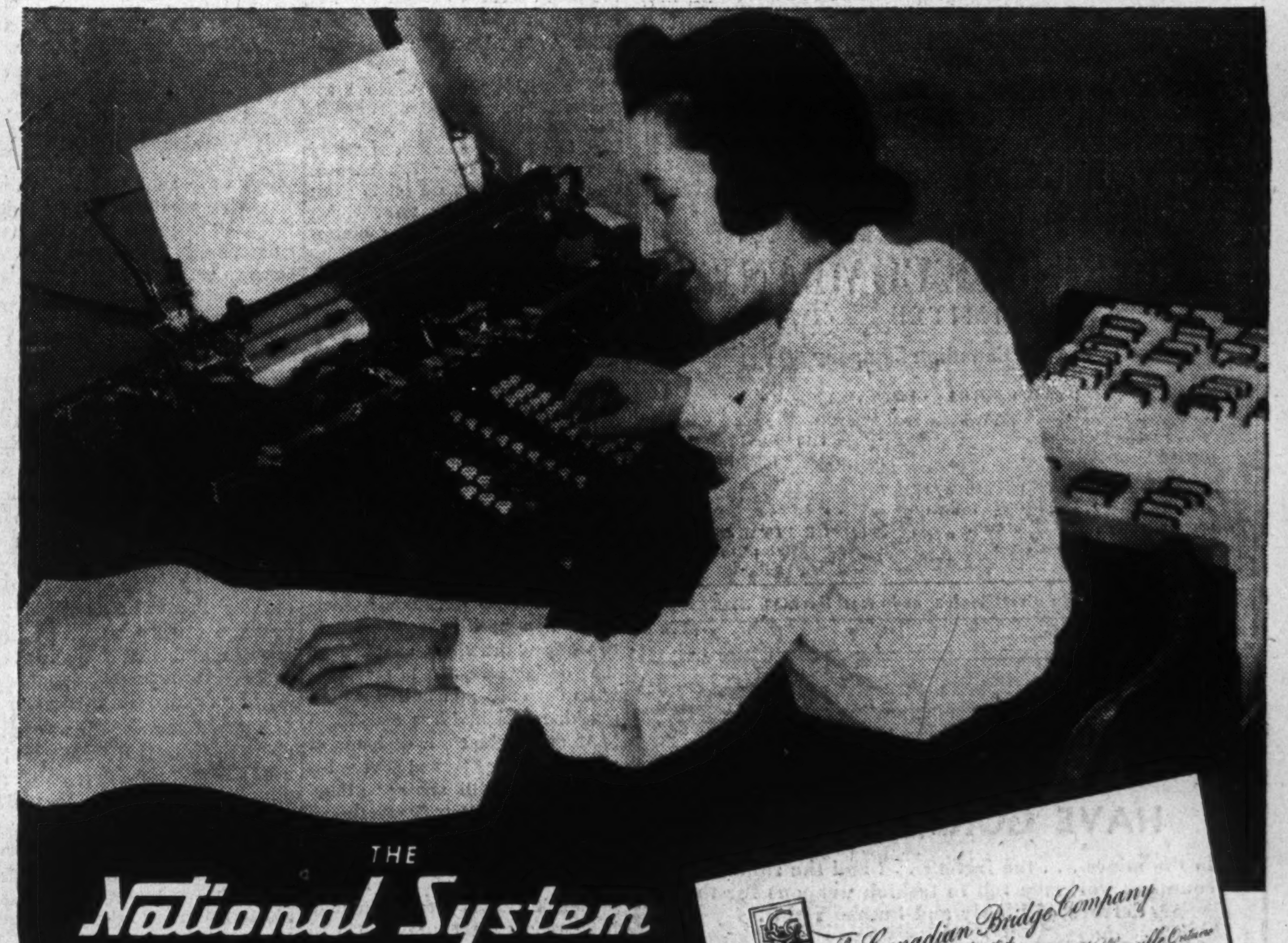

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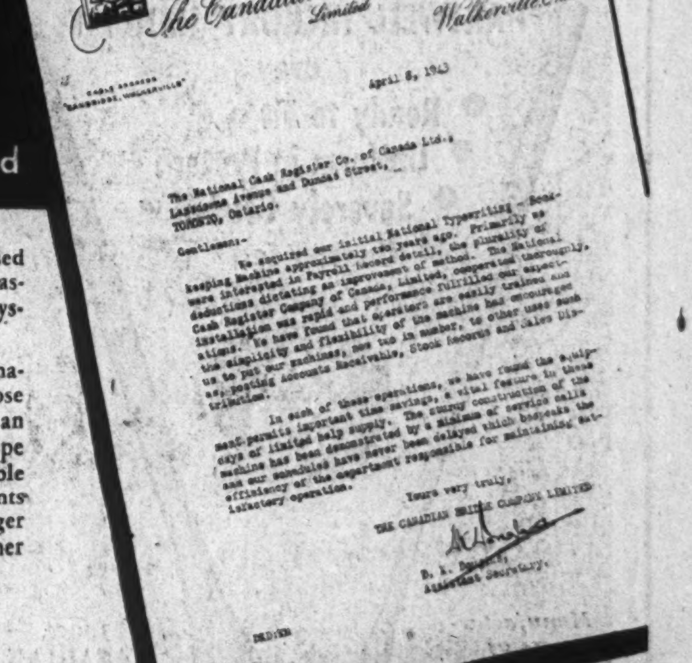

The Canadian Bridge Company Limited
Walkerville, Ontario

April 8, 1943

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Yours very truly,
THE CANADIAN BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED
D. L. [illegible],
Assistant Secretary.

DRD:EB

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Industrial Relations

How to Reduce Quit Rate

New Handbook Stresses Co-operation

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK, 1943. Published by Dartnell Corp., London and Chicago. Price $7.50.

In a single month the four Kaiser shipyards on San Francisco Bay hired 17,136 men. During the same period 10,059 quit, mostly new hands. The company figured it cost $100 to hire a man and start him on the job. That meant turnover was costing Kaiser about a million dollars a month, the newly published "Industrial Relations Handbook" indicates.

The heart of the turnover problem is the new employee. After a worker becomes settled in his job, makes friends, and feels at home he is more likely to stick. In fact, the turnover curve, or quit rate, declines steadily as the length of the employee service increases. The new employee gets homesick, can't get along with his foreman, gets hard up for money, doesn't like his work. So he quits.

Loss from employee turnover at the Kaiser shipyards was cut in half by the use of "gate interviewers," the handbook states. No Kaiser worker can check in his tools and get his pay without a signed quit slip. He must get this clearance from the gate personnel officer. This officer's sole job is to interview workers who think they want to quit. Foremen are too busy to sit down with a discouraged employee and talk things over, and besides one of the principal reasons why new employees quit is they don't get along with the foreman. By careful questioning, a liberal amount of persuasion, an occasional advance, or changing a man's job, these gate interviewers induce most of those who apply for quit slips to stick on the job.

Voice of Experience

This phase of employer-employee relations is only one of the myriad of problems facing executives and labor in United States today, and one of the many illustrative cases cited by Aspley and Whitmore in their "Industrial Relations Handbook."

Recognizing that in the wake of the war will come a tremendous challenge to labor and management, the authors preface their book with the premise that if we are going to provide full employment for the millions of war workers, plus the millions to be demobilized and absorbed into industry, it must be done by the same kind of labor-management co-operation which shattered the production records of the world during the war.

Plan for Future

Beginning with the current acute problem of the day—labor relations and labor supply—the book discusses such generally vital topics as industrial relations today, trends of the future, negotiating labor contracts, grievances procedures, settling labor disputes.

In this connection, C. A. Powell, engineering executive for Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., states:

"In planning for the future, it is important for all to remember that relationships between capital and labor in our kind of economy must be based upon compromise. First requirement to bring this about is that labor unions assume the same financial and social responsibilities as are expected of any business corporation."

With this start the authors proceed to such discussions as how to form employee-management committees, how to launch production drives, to methods which have been adopted to meet multiple shift problems. Solutions include W. K. Kellogg's system of four six-hour shifts, six days per week; the five-day week, 40-hour set-up; and the "Cincinnati Three-Shift Plan" under which the worker has a chance to earn 16 hours of overtime each week and keep the plant going 168 hours weekly with three shifts.

Handicapped Are Good Workers

The use of the physically handicapped and people whose age in the past operated against them is set out in a chapter in which a letter from "American Business" is quoted.

"The business with which I am connected was started on June 1, 1940. Italy had entered the war on May 10 of that year and, realizing that sooner or later this country would be involved, we set to work to build up a labor force which would not be dislocated by conscription, labor shortages for defense work, etc.

"We are pleased to be able to advise you that out of a total of 97 employees there are 19, or 19.6% who are physically handicapped, 12, or 12.3% are 55 years or over; 7, or 7.2% are 60 years of age and over. (This 7 is included in the total of 12 who are 55 years of age and over.) We employ 46 women of whom 4 are physically handicapped, leaving 42 women or 43.3% not physically handicapped. This makes a total of 73 people or 75% of our employees who are not eligible for the draft.

"In addition we have 8 workmen over 44 years of age. Add this 8 to the 73 and we have 81 or approximately 83% of our total working force not subject to draft and not interfering with defense work.

"If our present plans carry, we will eventually have practically all of our male employees 55 years of age and over or physically handicapped. Furthermore we wish to advise that the physically handicapped people, men and women, and those 55 years of age and over are among our best employees and we are more than pleased with the results obtained through the operation of our policies along this line."

Negro Labor Is Assessed

The pros and cons of employing Negro labor are factually set out. No attempt is made by the authors—either in regard to this problem or to other equally ticklish ones—to take sides. The book merely shows how Negro employment has worked out to date and whether or not certain claims about the Negro as a worker can be substantiated.

Notable management successes of McCormick & Co., Socony Vacuum Oil Co. and Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co. highlight methods of getting young men in the organization to think and work together for the profit of the business. The "conference training" method was widely used.

Employee profit sharing comes in for its portion of treatment as well as how thrift among employees can be encouraged.

Since a well-rounded industrial relations policy must take into consideration the employee's family and his home environment, examples are cited of how plant policy has been linked up with the home. They include the early efforts of Johnston - Endicott Shoes who initiated nutrition courses for the wives of employees to the system in force by Standard Brands who holds contests with scholarships amounting to $5,000 as prizes to children of employees to make it possible for them to get a good education.

How Metal Wages Rank

(Compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics Data)

Employee Weekly Earnings

	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1941
Automobiles and parts	$40.69	$38.56	$31.49
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	37,82	35.75	33.88
Iron and steel products	35.91	34.04	31.15
Transportation	35.70	34.49	32.82
Electric light and power	35.53	34.49	32.35
Mining	35.46	34.83	33.06
Non-ferrous metals	33.74	32.00	30.36
Pulp and paper products	31.33	31.10	30.55
Construction and maintenance	30.10	25.73	23.65
Chemicals	29.59	27.85	27.30
Textiles	21.49	21.00	19.36
Laundries	19.97	16.25	15.36
Hotels	17.48	16.25	15.36

Machine Tool Industry

(Continued from page 19)

scope (except the lenses) in his own plant.

Thus in this range Canada will be more self-sufficient when the war ends. Subcontracting and breakdown of operations has played an important part in Canada's machine tool production. Some machines were made wholly by non-machine tool builders to working drawings, supplied by the designers. Shell machines were designed and built by non-machine tool builders and, in at least one instance, a designer of a shell lathe turned over his drawings to still another group. This group (West Coast Industries) co-operated to turn out a large number of the shell lathes which were exported to Russia.

Canada's total production may have reached a figure of $25 to $30 millions in 1942 from a pre-war level of $1 million ($350,000 in 1934). Out of this total exports have been made to Great Britain—where Canadian machine tools performed an important function in shell production, and where shipments included many gun lathes and other large lathes; to Russia (shell lathes and other machine tools have gone there); and even to the United States which as in the last war has made use of Canadian machines of several special types.

Early in the war, a machine tools controller, Thomas Arnold, was placed in charge of traffic in machine tools, both made in Canada and imported. Under his jurisdiction a government company, Citadel Merchandising, was set up to act as purchasing agents for tools to be used on government contracts.

Of the 52,000 machine tools installed in Canada, Citadel Merchandising has bought 32,000, valued at $170 millions. These government - owned machines have been installed by the government and their operation supervised to ensure that they are kept busy.

One particularly successful method of accomplishing this has been to charge a rental to the user. So when work suitable for the machine is finished, the user does not hesitate to declare that it is free to be moved to another plant. This practice has resulted in a profit to be offset against other expenses.

The Machine Tool War Services Committee, recently set up under J. G. Notman, manager of manufacturing, Dominion Engineering Works and Assistant Co-ordinator of War Production, records the presence of surplus government-owned machine tools in any plant and reports it to Co-ordinator of War Production H. J. Carmichael.

A manufacturer in need of machine tool capacity reports his needs to the committee, which relates this need to the available tools. If only a small number of machines are involved and they are available among the holdings of the Crown in other plants, they are transferred to the new manufacturer. If the capacity of nearly an entire plant is involved, it is of course still a function of the co-ordinating committee to have the work subcontracted to the holder of the tools, who presumably also has operators to run them.

Other functions carried out under the machine tools controller are the operation of Machinery Services Ltd., and Cutting Tools and Gauges Ltd.

The former is the used machine tool division of Citadel, and has built into a considerable business the reconditioning of worn-out machines. In the beginning, this company was an important source of employment for released internees, whom prejudice would have prevented from obtaining work in ordinary channels. The work has since been expanded, however, and uses skilled mechanics other than these.

Cutting Tools & Gauges has acted as an important source of supply for this very necessary equipment used in conjunction with machine tools, and has made enormous savings of precious tungsten and the other elements of expensive high speed steels by its special processes of recutting broken, damaged, or worn out tools, such as drills, milling cutters, saws and so on, trimming them down to other shapes so they may be returned to service.

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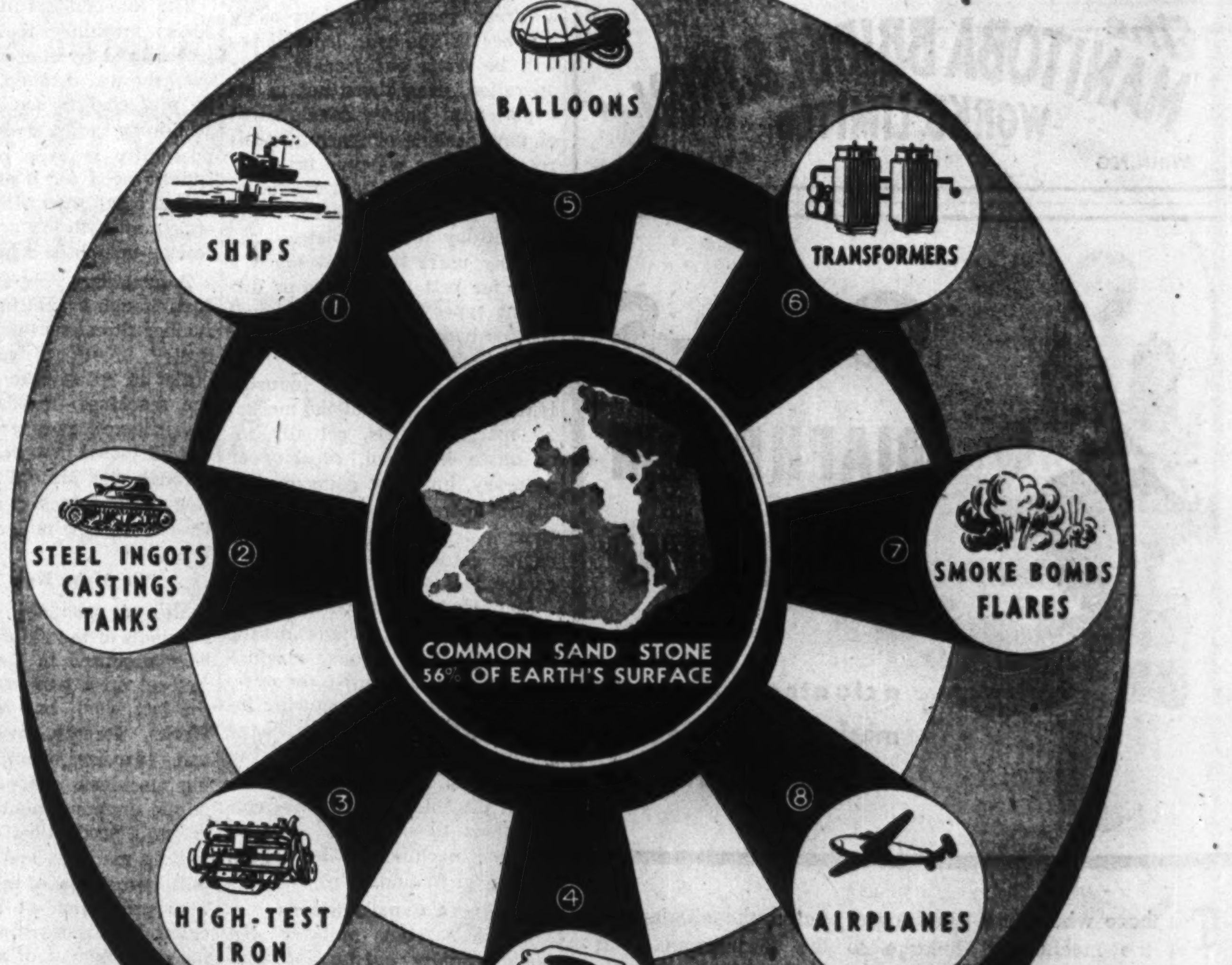

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

HON. J. S. McDIARMID, *Minister*
D. M. STEPHENS, *Deputy Minister*

New Metal Discovery Put NW Territories on Map

Whole Region Thought Worthy of Exploration, Department Thinks, Citing Numerous Discoveries Already Under Development

Until the spectacular discovery of the glamor metal, radium, in 1930, Canada's hinterland in the Northwest Territories was almost unknown save to a few fur traders and government officials. News of the presence of this rarest of metals, together with the advent of the airplane which opened up the country somewhat, served to train attention on this mystery land in Canada's north, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, points out.

Annual output of minerals in the Northwest Territory is not large in comparison with that of other sections of the Dominion. Already, though, it has exceeded that of the only other industry in those parts—fur trading. It increased steadily until the end of 1942.

Present knowledge of the region's mineral possibilities dates only from 1920, although occurrence of minerals was first reported by Frobisher over 350 years ago. In that year also oil was taken from two wells drilled 48 miles north of Fort Norman but these were capped owing to lack of a market.

Radium And Silver Found

Discovery in 1930 of radium-bearing and silver ores at Echo Bay on the east side of Great Bear Lake stimulated interest in Northwest Territories minerals, but such research has been confined for the most part to the western fringe of the Canadian shield, a strip lying between Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes. Of the country west, north and east of here little is known.

Gilbert LaBine's discovery of pitchblende—radium-bearing ore—in May, 1930, put the NWT on the Map. A suitable process for extracting the radium from the ore was worked out by Dept. of Mines metallurgists in Ottawa and is the basis for radium extraction at the refinery set up at Port Hope, Ontario.

By 1933 production was on the way to making Canada one of the two important radium producers in the world. As a result price of the rare substance dropped from $70,000 a gram to $25,000.

At outbreak of war in Sept., 1939, radium production in Canada was well established, but in June, 1940, the mine closed down owing to disorganized world markets. Opened again in Aug., 1942, it is again operating at full capacity of 100 tons per 24 hours. Monthly output of concentrates varies between 100 and 150 tons, ores being gotten out by water and air.

Gold In Yellowknife

Interest in Northwest Territory minerals was further stimulated by discovery of gold in the Yellowknife River area in 1935. Mined by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd., gold extracted at this point in 1942 was valued at $3,736,000. Total mineral production in the NWT till the end of 1942 was over $19 millions made up as follows: gold, $11 millions; silver, $824,745; radium, uranium, copper, tungsten, gas and crude petroleum approximately $8 millions.

840 Barrels Oil Per Day

Hydro-electric energy for the mines in the Yellowknife region is derived from the waterfalls at Prosperous Lake and lowers operating costs. Until 1939 power was provided by Diesel engines, oil for the purpose being obtained from the Imperial Oil Limited wells at Fort Norman.

In 1939 capacity of the Norman wells was 840 barrels per 24 hours.

Exploratory drilling in 1942 was started in the Lower Mackenzie region to meet war needs. More than 20 new holes were drilled and production of crude oil in 1942 exceeded 82,000 barrels, compared with 23,776 in 1941.

Possibilities are looked for from a nickel-cobalt property at Sachowia Lake, north of Et-Then Island, Great Slave Lake. Prevailing low prices and vast distances from populous centres, however, prevent development of other NWT resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, copper and coal.

Occurrences of scheelite, the tungsten-bearing mineral, have been discovered in Tibbitt Lake, Beaulieu River, Gilmour Lake and Gordon Lake areas and appear to be worthy of further prospecting, say Dept. of Mines officials.

Twin-use Fuel Tests Succeed

Thermally Cracked Gas Usually Burned in Cars Proves Okay for Planes

In the past it has been considered that only straight run aviation gasoline could be used in aircraft and that thermally cracked gasoline, similar in many respects to that used in automobiles, was unsuitable for aircraft engines. This reluctance to use thermally cracked gasoline has been based upon octane number and gum formation.

Tests have been made in 900 h.p. aircraft engines, by National Research Council, using cracked aviation type gasoline which was made by Canadian refiners and it was found that the fuel was entirely satisfactory for training aircraft. This investigation was followed by tests in flight for a period of three months.

It has now been decided that for training aircraft, fuels of this type are entirely satisfactory and a specification has been prepared by National Research.

Further work is to be done on this investigation to guide refiners as to the limits within which cracking may be done.

It is understood that Canada is leading in this investigation which should materially assist in increasing the aviation gasoline supply.

$9 Billions Of Contracts

The following figures up to the end of the second quarter of 1943 cover two of the principal activities—purchasing and provision of enlarged plant facilities—carried out by or under the aegis of the Department of Munitions and Supply and its two predecessor bodies:

Plant extension, Canadian account*	$4,266,254,061
Airport construction*	47,895,869
On U. K. account for stores, plant extensions and output ...	3,702,964,187
Other account	897,245,450
Total contr. placed....	$8,914,359,567

* Includes contracts awarded under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, some of which are charged to other Empire countries.

Let's All Tell Adolf—

HE WHO LAUGHS LAST LAUGHS BEST

The paperhanger with the itch to paint the world blood red is now biting his nails right up to the elbow. Once his goose hung high, but now it's cooked. Unfortunately for Hitler nobody can turn back the clock for him, but somebody can turn on the heat. That's what we're doing at Truscon — making a host of small parts for Canadian mechanized equipment — thousands weekly, at an ever-quickening pace. They're inconspicuous, there's not much glamour to them, but they'll be in there till the last lap — the last Hun — and after that the last Jap.

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HANGAR DOORS • STEELDECK ROOF • ARMY TRUCK PARTS • WELDED MESH • STEEL WINDOWS

—*Atlas Steel Co. photo.*

Canada's steel industry now has capacity for 500,000 tons of high alloy steel, valuable in the manufacture of tanks, guns and ships. Above: electric furnace for making alloy steel.

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- Sizes ½" to 2"

Our modern factory at Sarnia, Ontario, is equipped with up-to-date machines and operated under ideal conditions, by craftsmen of many years experience. Rigid inspection of every operation and high pressure test in excess of actual operating conditions assure quality and dependability in all our products.

For Further Information Write
UTILITIES DIVISION

MUELLER LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO

Wartime Service Bureau Plans To Help Bolt, Screw Users

For want of a nail, so it has been said, first a shoe, then a horse, a man and ultimately a kingdom were lost. For want of bolts and screws, in sufficient number in the right place at the right time, Canadian war industry must not be delayed . . . and that explains the appearance in Toronto of the Bolt & Screw War Service Bureau, now operating in conjunction with the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Function of the new organization, according to a bulletin issued by it recently, is to assist manufacturers in production of war material by facilitating the subletting of parts that can be turned out on cold or hot "headers." The Bureau points out that "many quantity parts for subsequent milling, now made on lathes whose operators could be doing more intricate work, can be made by cold or hot forging or by 'upsetting' on versatile heading machines." Illustrated in the Bureau's bulletin are hundreds of bolt and screw items, blanks, special and standard parts, which can be thus produced.

Saving in time and money, material conservation, speed-up in delivery and the release of men and machines for more involved work are some of the advantages offered manufacturers who will sublet work on small parts to Canada's heading industry. According to the Bolt and Screw Bureau, which offers consultation service, a great variety of materials and metals can be headed—from soft aluminums to high tensile, stainless and some straight chromium steels.

U. S. COAL TONNAGE SLIPS

Shipments of anthracite for the month of June, 1943, as reported to the Anthracite Institute of America, amounted to 2,739,101 net tons. This is a decrease, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of May of 1,536,577 net tons, and when compared with June, 1942, shows a decrease of 1,563,692 net tons.

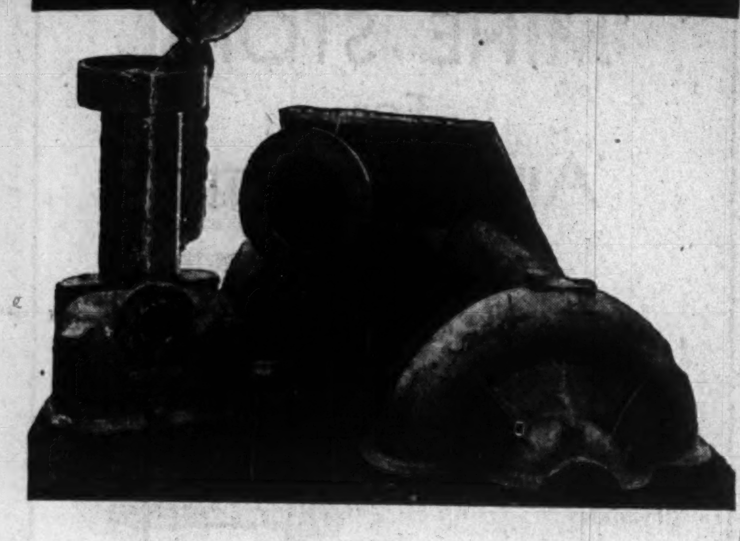
Products Vital to Canada's War Effort

Once again the extensive production facilities of Vulcan's Winnipeg plant have been rallied to the call of the Canadian Navy's present corvette building programme. In this instance, Vulcan is producing watertight bulkhead-doors for twin-screw Corvettes, Algerines, etcetera.

The manufacture of the necessary patterns, steel castings . . . the hydraulic pressing of the plate for these doors, as well as the subsequent assembly of the component parts—such as hinges, rubber gaskets, bronze bushings and clip-handles—are now being carried out in Vulcan's Structural and Ornamental Shop.

From the maws of the giant hydraulic presses at our plant come the special Steel Doors—fabricated from heavy plate. In actual operation each door is watertight-sealed by ten clip handles, which clamp the door to a steel frame which in turn is welded to the super-structure of the bulkhead.

VULCAN IRON WORKS LIMITED
WINNIPEG VW MANITOBA
EST. 1874



Often obscure, and as often important, parts of highly critical machines are cast in bronze or other non-ferrous metals by Tallman and are finished and assembled in the plants of our many principals.

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We assume our responsibility for high quality workmanship and correctness of physical characteristics of metal as fully as if the finished product were made and marketed as a Tallman product.

A. H. Tallman Bronze Company, Limited
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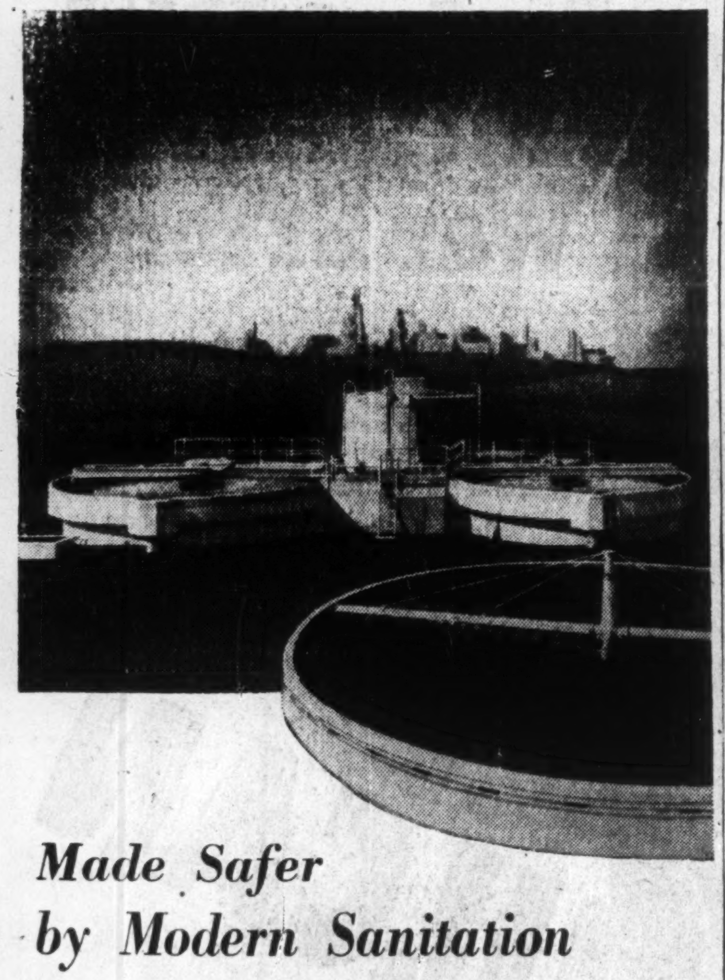
RESIN CURE FOUND

A novel method for curing resins used in manufacture of plywood articles has been developed and shows much promise of speeding up production. Work is being done on plastic scabbards, goggles for general service use, identification tags, crash helmets, molded plywood units for Carley floats, sponge plastics, utilization of plastics in place of rubber, metals, etc. Done by National Research Council in Ottawa, the object is to utilize plastics in place of other scarce materials.



Toward a Tomorrow

Made Safer by Modern Sanitation

Today millions of Canadian and American boys in newly-built bases and training camps have the protection of modern sewage-disposal plants . . . are as safe from enteric diseases due to raw sewage as if they were resident in a modern city.

Tomorrow, every community can be as completely protected . . . and at relatively small cost. For a modern sewage-disposal plant is compact, efficient, odorless, placeable in parklike surroundings. It is a definite community asset.

Busy on war work, Dorr is nevertheless translating its experience in protecting 50 million civilians and soldiers into methods and equipment to make tomorrow's towns and cities safer through modern sanitation. Since the design of each plant takes time, studies made now will advance the day when your community can be completely protected.

If you are a municipal official—a business man interested in civic affairs—an executive facing a trade-waste disposal or plant-housing sanitation problem—we shall be glad to send information about Dorr Methods and Equipment. If you are a consulting Engineer already planning a new plant, our complete services are at your disposal.

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Sewage Disposal

Army Camp's Model Sanitation

Sanitary Engineers Foresee Their Task as Vital Postwar Field

Recognizing that inadequate sewage disposal methods may be the primary or secondary causes of such community tragedies as epidemics of poliomyelitis, and that the health of thousands of the nation's fighting men depends on this elementary consideration, army and air force authorities have seen to it that their sewage disposal facilities are second to none — in brief, a model that any municipality should study. Methods of a most up-to-date scientific nature are herewith set forth.

If, as some authorities believe, poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis springs from improper sanitation, there is little likelihood that the disease will come from Canada's large military and air force camps. Facilities for treating sewage in many of these camps are superior even to those that are provided by some of Canada's permanent municipalities. The main reasons, of course, have been to protect the forces and neighbor communities from cholera, typhoid, dysentry and other gastro-intestinal diseases.

The link between polio and sanitation was established some 30 years ago when a Vienna scientist demonstrated that the disease was caused by a virus.

Long-lived Virus

In the years since that first basic discovery was made, a great deal has been learned about the habits of the virus, although it has still to be proved what is the best means of combating its inroads. One of the most important discoveries is that the virus will survive for months in the refrigerated solids from sewage, that it will survive some four months in water, and from three to six months in milk or butter.

It has also been discovered that the disease can be contracted through the nasal passages or through the gastro-intestinal tract.

Add to this the facts that epidemics of poliomyelitis frequently coincide with the warm weather when many go swimming in water which is sometimes polluted, and you have the basis for thinking that inadequate sewage disposal may be at the root of the periodic and devastating epidemics which are still so difficult to combat.

Military Methods

Whether or not the role of sewage in spreading this disease is primary or secondary, sanitary engineers list it as one additional and compelling reason for installing the latest and most efficient sewage equipment wherever possible.

They found the executive officers of Canada's military and air force camps already aware of the need for A-1 equipment. Faced with the tremendous responsibility of maintaining the health of the thousands of recruits entrusted to their care, and the equal responsibility of seeing that the large camps which sprang up all over Canada did not produce ill effects on the health of neighboring municipalities, camp authorities have seen to it that their facilities are today second to none.

The method of treating sewage depends mainly on the type of water course into which the treated sewage is finally discharged. If a large and quickly flowing stream is available, it is often sufficient merely to screen out coarser solids. With sufficient dilution, the natural processes of oxidation render the sewage harmless.

But the smaller or more sluggish the stream, the greater the care that has to be taken to eliminate and purify the solids. If all, or nearly all, of the solids can be removed, the remaining liquids may safely be discharged into a small body of water. Chlorination will render the liquids wholly harmless once the solids have been completely removed. Most important job is to get as complete a removal of solids as possible—90% to 95% removal is about the limit achieved by existing processes, and it is only necessary to approach this limit where the watercourse is restricted.

Three Operations

Most of the military plants perform three distinct operations. First, the sewage passes into a settling tank where most of the solids sink to the bottom while the liquids flow off for further treatment if necessary. As the solids sink, they are moved mechanically in toward the centre of the tank and flow or are pumped into a separate chamber for "digestion."

In this chamber, the solids are kept at a temperature of 90 deg. Fahr., a temperature which permits the bacteria in them to digest the largest possible proportion of the solids in the shortest possible time.

"Digesting" the Solids

As this digestion proceeds, inflammable gases are given off which, in the larger sewage disposal plants used in big cities, can be used to maintain the temperature of the digestion tank. In the smaller units built for the air force and military camps, heat is usually supplied by electricity, coal, or a natural gas, depending upon what type of fuel can be most readily supplied in the camp vicinity.

While the solids are being digested they are slowly agitated by rotating arms, and as they become more thoroughly digested they are pumped out periodically in the form of sludge.

The sludge, from which both unpleasant odor and the ability to support bacterial life has been almost completely removed, is usually spread out in the sun where it drains and dries, and is frequently burned.

The Finer Solids

By the first process only coarser solids are removed, and finer "colloidal" solids will remain suspended in the liquid overflow. If the receiving stream is small, these also must be removed. To make these solids settle out, sanitary engineers make use of bacteria which thrive in the presence of oxygen. In most military camps the liquids are trickled through crushed stones on which these bacteria form colonies. As the liquids pass the stones the bugs snatch the finer solids out of it. Eventually the mass of bacteria and solids get so big that they are washed off the stones and can them be settled out to be digested with the solids previously removed.

Precision Needed

Although the basic principles of sewage treatment are fairly simple, the equipment used involves a high degree of engineering precision.

A problem which constantly confronts the municipal sanitary engineer arises where storm sewers and sanitary sewers use the same drainage system. Modern practice is to separate the two systems so that a heavy rainfall will not overload the sanitary facilities. But in the great majority of Canadian cities the two use the same system, and when a heavy rainfall occurs the flood intensifies the problems of the disposal engineers by adding to the volume of sewage, and usually by scouring the entire system. Result is that, instead of getting the purer sewage to treat, the disposal engineers get both a larger quantity and a bigger problem of purification simultaneously.

Evolution of Sewage

According to sanitary engineers there has in the past been a tendency to regard the disposal job as completed once a community got a system that protected its own citizens against typhoid, cholera, and the other more obvious symptoms of inadequate disposal.

Over the years it has been gradually appreciated that a community had considerably larger responsibility than self-protection. Some of the earlier methods of disposal consisted in simply passing sewage into a stream which relieved one community of the responsibility, but carried the seeds of disease and death to a community farther down stream. The beginnings of modern sewage disposal date from the time when it came to be realized that this unneighborly practice was endangering the health of the entire nation.

With the possibility that still more advanced methods of treatment will win the battle against poliomyelitis, and with the excellent record of health that has been established by Canada's air force and army training camps as a recommendation, sanitary engineers feel that the scope for their services is widening rather than narrowing. They feel that their's is one of Canada's most important postwar fields for expansion.

CAMS FOR GUN SIGHTS

A few months prior to the war supply from the U. K. to Canada of cams for gun sights had to be discontinued. Since the United Kingdom had been the only source of supply, the Department of National Defense requested the National Research Council to develop a method for manufacturing the cams.

The profile of each cam depends on the location of the gun so that each cam had to be shaped individually. The cams produced in the National Research Council shops cost less than those supplied from the U. K. The council has supplied a large number of these cams and is continuing to do so as required by the Department of National Defense.

Non-Ferrous Ores Up $6 Millions in Value

The non-ferrous smelting and refining industry comprises those firms engaged primarily in the smelting of non-ferrous ores or concentrates and the refining of metals recovered therefrom. Such firms include International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., Noranda Mines, Ltd., Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, and numerous others, notably the new plant of Dominion Magnesium Ltd. Net value added by the industry in the processing of crude or semi-crude material during 1942 totalled $125.9 millions as compared with $119 millions in the preceding year.

Following is a table giving the principal statistics of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry in Canada for 1940-1942:

	1940	1941	1942
No. of companies	9	9	10
No. of plants	13	13	15
Capital employed	$ 234,826,742	309,963,342	356,052,965
No. of salaried employees	1,558	1,750	2,625
Salaries	$ 3,661,048	4,117,398	5,286,755
No. of wage-earners	11,908	14,264	18,537
Wages	$ 18,105,149	23,365,291	32,053,801
Value of plant products (gross)*	$ 305,360,547	379,322,270	447,617,199
Estimated cost of ores, concentrates etc., treated (a)	*$ 174,274,655	213,542,005	258,903,818
Cost of fuel and purchased electricity (b)	$ 19,510,664	26,771,809	35,748,639
Process supplies, other than items (a) and (b)	$ 13,515,941	19,272,162	27,083,695
Value added by smelting (net)	$ 98,059,287	119,736,294	125,881,047

*The gross value of production should not be interpreted as the ultimate sale value of finished metal only, as it represents the combined values of all industry (smelting, refining, etc.) and end products (blister, copper matte, etc.).

Source—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CANADA BUILDS
. . . AND PAINTS

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT

R.C.A.F. Photo

Aviation advances simultaneously on many diverse fronts, and the success of all depends on each. There are engineering problems regarding the engine, problems of structural design, and problems regarding the finish for bodies and wings. All are interdependent. "TITANINE" pioneered wide in the intricate field of airplane finishes and assisted in the adventures of such famous trail-breakers as Alcock and Brown, DePinedo, Cobham, Kingsford-Smith, Byrd, the Mollisons. Today it is on every allied battlefront, a part of the United Nations' equipment for victory.

The Army-Navy "E" Burgee has been awarded to Titanine Inc. by the U. S. War Department in recognition of especially meritorious production and quality of "TITANINE" aircraft finishes.

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HALIFAX SAINT JOHN MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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Capital 4,000,000 Par Value $1.00 Issued 3,250,000

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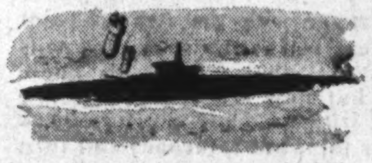
Introducing the Navy's first land-based bomber

1. PV-1—That's the U. S. Navy's name for the Vega Ventura. It's a nautical version of the smashing new twin-engine bomber that is making a flaming Hell out of German industrial centers in almost daily R. A. F. raids. These deep-bellied Navy PV-1's strike at sea. They swoop in low from the sky with torpedoes for marauding surface craft or "ash can" depth charges for sub-busting.

2. Operating from land bases, the PV-1 is the first Navy bomber of its type to tackle the job of clearing Allied shipping lanes so that precious supplies may go through. Airfields on small island outposts are big enough for PV-1's, and droppable fuel tanks give the planes effective range to blast the enemy Military experts say it may be the answer to the United Nations' No. 1 war problem—licking the enemy's submarine wolf packs.



3. Like the Ventura it is versatile—capable of many jobs. Although designed primarily for bombing, its 4000 h.p. also can be useful for towing targets for fast fighter plane practice, or for hauling troop-laden gliders.

4. Bigger, faster and able to carry a larger load than the Lockheed Hudson, which they closely resemble, the PV-1 and the Vega Ventura retain the same qualities of dependability. Single spar wing construction, 100% X-Ray of all stress parts and ruggedness of design are the qualities of stamina that permit these planes to go through so much—yet bring the crews home safely.

A subsidiary of Lockheed.
Vega
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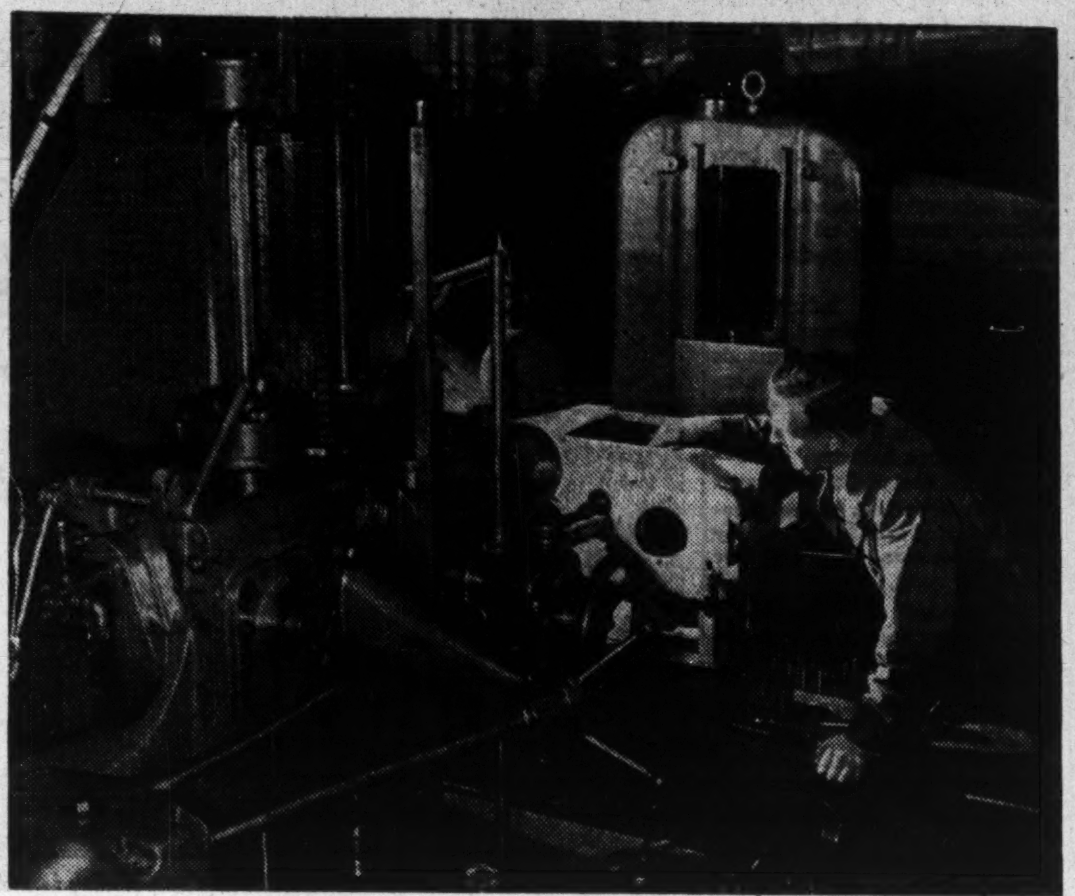
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Vega Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, California, U. S. A.

Strategic Metals Today

Wartime Search Brings Success

Tungsten, "Moly" and Mercury in Spotlight

With 500 tons daily the declared year-end objective of Dome's Indian Molybdenite project at Preissac, now slated to begin production within two or three weeks, Canadian molybdenum and tungsten for Canadian hard-wearing steel this summer will meet many of the nation's requirements. The great Emerald Mine at Salmo, B.C., will begin tungsten production immediately. Mercury, chromium, graphite, manganese, mica and tin are making news.



—WIB photo.

Something for which Canada's machine tool industry may take much credit: a huge horizontal boring mill at work drilling holes in the column of a milling machine.

Old fashioned but still up to the minute the formula "gumption plus teamwork" is beginning to win Canada's battle of the forties for new Canadian sources of war-vital industrial minerals.

In energetic co-operation, pooling their wits and work, companies, governments, scientists, geologists and prospectors have broken the crust of the problem.

Today they go on, delving wider and with less lost time than in earlier days, for the war crisis is more nearly under control and postwar plans assume larger significance.

In her big new-found tungsten and molybdenum deposits, and in mercury, graphite, tin, mica and other strategic mineral discoveries or expanded production, Canada has acquired powerful elements of war and trade success and the continuing discovery of minerals new to Canadian mining gives renewed meaning to the phrase "limitless resources."

The nation is in balanced stride toward something close to mineral self-sufficiency.

For War Steel

Chief prizes already in the bag are molybdenum and tungsten for hard wearing steel, with production this summer scheduled to meet many of Canada's essential requirements and the prospects for wartime and postwar export looming ever brighter as searches continue in Quebec for more "moly," and in the Northwest for still hidden tungsten.

The most important molybdenum deposit yet found in Canada will enter production at mid-August, according to present schedule. The Indian Molybdenite property of Dome Exploration, at Preissac, Que., is slated for initial output at 200 tons a day and 500 tons daily by the year-end. Power line construction from Cadillac was completed recently but essential equipment, promised earlier, is still awaited. If new assurances on the score of equipment are made good, Indian will be rolling in two or three weeks.

In view of urgent requirement of the material it has been said that Dome's Indian-Preissac mill will first take ore from the first level before undertaking development of a second.

La Corne, Que.

Already in production is Wartime Metals Corporation's La-Corne Twp., Que., molybdenum project on which construction was completed in May. Formerly owned by Molybdenum Corp. of Canada, the mine was taken over last year by Wartime Metals and placed under Siscoe Gold management. Mill capacity is 200 tons.

Plans were reported by Wartime Metals for rehabilitation of the Zenith Molybdenite Co. property at Renfrew, Ont., but it is understood that as yet these haven't materialized.

Of about 400 molybdenite occurrences and deposits known throughout Canada, most are small. The metal is used chiefly in steel to intensify effects of other alloying elements such as nickel, chromium and vanadium. Molybdenum alloys are used extensively for hard-wearing and other important parts of aircraft, trucks, etc., as well as in manufacture of shell steels, armor plating and high speed tool steels.

Vic-Ore Molybdenum Mines, Masham Twp., Que., is said to be thinking of expanding its 50-ton mill. Production at the present is being taken from two open cuts and drilling operations are being pressed, according to reports from the property. Present concentrate is freight car-loaded at Wakefield 18 miles away.

Tungsten

Outstanding among tungsten discoveries in North America the great Emerald mine at Salmo, B.C., is scheduled to enter production this month with a 300-ton mill. The Crown company, Wartime Metals Corp., is operating this development too, having taken it over late last year in the Dominion's far-reaching program for stimulation of strategic minerals output.

Hon. C. D. Howe recently said the Government's belief was that Emerald was the richest tungsten mine on the continent, that the hope was it would make Canada self-sufficient in regard to this alloy of steel.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has been investigating the International Tungsten Mines property at Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories, the proposal being to assume its operation and boost output materially.

The Territories generally are considered to offer bright tungsten prospects while interest in Nova Scotia tungsten showings has been considerable with Tungsten Mines producing there.

Consolidated Smelters is rushing underground work to expand production at its Red Rose tungsten property near Hazelton, B.C. Perched at 6,000 ft. near the top of Rocher deBoule mountain, Red Rose's narrow tungsten-bearing quartz vein is developed by several adit levels and ore is hauled to a recently enlarged mill by means of a mile-long aerial tramway.

By-Product of Gold

A good deal of tungsten is being derived from the scheelite (tungsten ore) associated with gold in quartz veins.

Some Canadian gold mining companies are sorting out their scheelite for processing at the Bureau of Mines mill at Ottawa and the joint Dominion-Quebec custom plant at Val d'Or, Que.

Others have installed scheelite plants of their own in response to wartime demand for tungsten. Hollinger Consolidated recently put into operation a 120-ton mill for treating scheelite from its Porcupine mine and surrounding properties. Little Long Lac Gold, from a substantial stockpile, is treating its scheelite in a recent 30-ton installation. Bralorne, Sullivan and McKenzie Red Lake are among other gold mining companies with new scheelite plants in operation.

Mercury

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.'s great cinnabar workings and plant in British Columbia are now supplying all Canadian mercury requirements, with a substantial margin for export.

Prior to the war, Canada was considered to have only scattered showings of mercury ores but the big Consolidated property is now one of the world's largest producers.

The plant was doubled last year at $600,000 cost and now has over 20 times its initial capacity of three years ago.

Bralorne Mines has sunk a shaft this year on a new B.C. mercury property and this is now being equipped for production on an important scale at the year-end. In addition Bralorne has drilled two other promising showings.

Beryllium and Tantalum

Dominion authorities have placed new emphasis on beryllium and on tantalum-columbium in revising its standing list of strategic materials for the guidance of prospectors.

While the search for beryl is being stimulated some interest centres on Eastern Ontario, where, in Lyndoch twp., according to the Dept. of Mines, a few tons of cobbed beryl crystals have been taken out, as well as a few hundred tons of rock containing beryl that has been stockpiled pending development of the right method of concentration.

About tantalum - columbium prospects there is little on record. However, it is said that demand would expand greatly with availability of larger supplies.

Both of these nearly-related metallic elements find important industrial uses, tantalum for resistance to wear, corrosion, etc., in tools and equipment, as well as other applications, columbium mainly in ferrous metallurgy.

Chromium

With production now in full swing at Wartime Metals Corp's. Chromeraine project at Black Lake, Que., chromite—ore of chromium—is being turned out in record quantity. The Black Lake mill is of 600-ton capacity.

At St. Cyr, Que., Chromite, Ltd., has a 50-ton concentrator at work on its chromite.

Quebec's asbestos area still is considered Canada's most promising chromium hunting ground while it has too the longest history; some deposits were worked in the last war.

Considerable interest has been shown, however, in the Bird River section of Manitoba where diamond drilling last spring by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting showed a deposit and where God's Lake Gold and Gunnar Gold combined forces for chromium exploration. Tests are said to have revealed low-grade chromite in extensive deposits with high iron ratio, adverse effect of which might be lessened with any marked increase in demand.

Long before the war, Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. developed processes allowing use of chromium-content raw materials not ordinarily considered commercial, ores with relatively low chromium content and high iron-chromium ratio. Consequently when high-grade chromite ores haven't been available, Chromium Mining & Smelting has been able to turn out its patented ferro-alloy — "Chrom-X" — using low grade ores, chiefly from Montana.

Graphite, Manganese

The search for graphite continues but need is not so great now. Last year Ventures interests placed the old Black Donald mine in Renfrew County, Ont., once more in production, and a large part of Canada's requirements are being met.

Manganese prospects are held by Labrador Mining & Exploration, Magdalen Islands Manganese, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nabco Manganese Co., and British Manganese Co., the latter two in New Brunswick. However, it is stated by the Department of Mines that Canada's production is negligible relative to her requirements. As

(Continued on page 25)

On Active Service

We feel that so long as the war continues our first duty is to supply our fighting forces with all of our products they need. This is causing some inconvenience to our regular customers, but know they will agree that war requirements come first.

When peace returns our full production will quickly be available to our customers, improved by wartime technical research.

Brass, Iron & Steel Founders

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"Sorel" Steel castings have played their part in the famous 25-pounders on the sands of Libya, in Tunisia — and now in Sicily — and other parts of the world. They are also playing their part in corvettes, mine sweepers and merchantmen plying the lifeline to Britain and her Allies, and in the extraction of base metals for the successful prosecution of the war.

However, "Sorel" Steel is still able to serve its friends in the mining industry. Direct war orders MUST take precedence — to ensure continuity of milling operations estimate your future requirements of machinery wearing parts NOW. In this way we can plan production of mining orders without interference to vital war projects.

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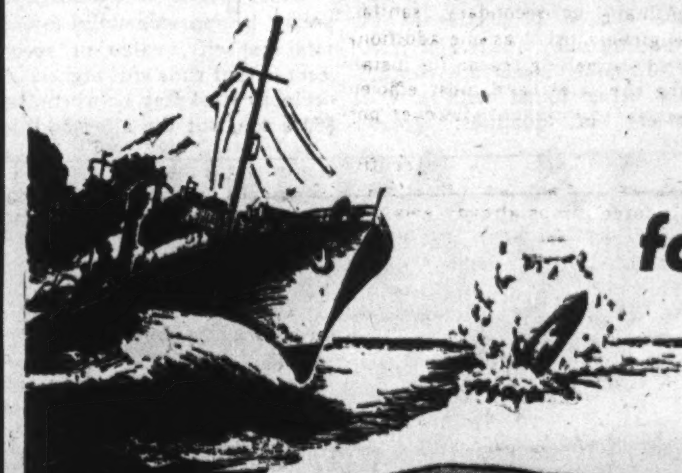

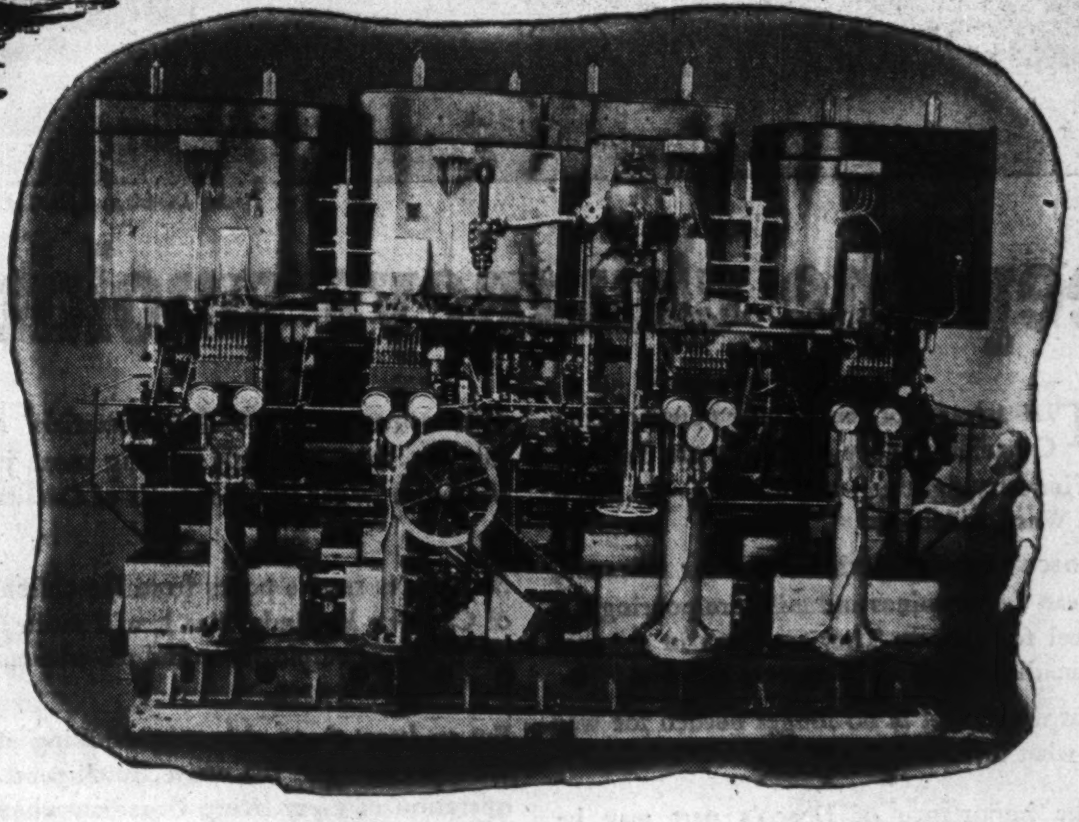

... and THE CORVETTE'S ENGINE PLAYED ITS PART

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Floodlight Towers
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Marine Engines
Electric Furnaces
Radio Masts
Barges, Tugs, Scows
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Machinery for Movable Bridges
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Another marauder cancelled off Hitler's list of mechanical sea serpents — another batch of supermen vanquished by Canadian farm boys, bakery helpers, accountants and advertising men. They were on the right spot at the right time because their ship was right in every way.

We are proud of the engines we are making for Canada's corvettes —and we can assure you that every man at Canadian Bridge is taking a personal interest in every smallest detail—to be doubly sure that our sub-hunting greyhounds will continue to get to the right place at the right time.

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"Special Steels"

Increased Production Lessens Shortages

Alloy Steel – Canada's Baby Industry – Holds Bright Peace Promise

The war has given Canada a practically new field of industrial activity — the making of alloy steel. A small but highly significant entity, putting sinews on a fighting Dominion.

Despite the mushroom-like character of the industry's growth, evidence suggests that it is here to stay. Cheap electric power, modern equipment and growth of a ferro-alloy industry in Canada are factors aiding the industry's efficiency and suggesting large scale postwar operation.

A wide range of peacetime applications for high alloy steels — indications already point that its range of uses will be further extended — makes a promising picture for the industry after the war.

A vital new asset, which may lead to the setting up of a higher standard of living in Canada after the war, and of a more finely organized and better knit economy generally, is the special alloy steel industry.

A newcomer to this country — it hardly existed here before the war — the special steel industry is today doing an essential war job, providing high requirement steel for guns and for scores of other special steels modern warfare demands.

But, now that Canada's alloy steel industry has "arrived," its implications for peacetime are almost as important as for war. From a pre-war deficiency in alloy steel capacity, Canada has now reached the point where alloy steel capacity bulks impressive. Never again, it appears, will Canada be as dependent on the United States for special steels.

The great bulk of Canada's high grade alloy steels are at present turned out by Atlas Steels at Welland, which has more than sextupled its capacity since the outbreak of war. Only specialized alloy steels are produced at the huge electric furnaces at Atlas. Scientific precision and closely controlled production conditions feature operations.

Federal Foundries & Steel, London; Dominion Foundries & Steel, Hamilton; Sorel Industries, Sorel, Quebec; and Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. are other Canadian firms which turn out special alloy steels.

Federal Foundries goes in for the general alloy type of business. Dominion Foundries and the others specialize not so much in the very highly alloyed types of steels as in fairly substantial quantities of certain desired kinds. Dominion Foundries is making armor plate while Sorel Industries is manufacturing gun steel. (Only 1,500 tons of capacity per annum of gun steel was available prior to the war in all Canada.)

Chances for a strong, competitive, special alloy steel after the war are exceptionally good, some authorities think. Canada is blessed with an abundance of cheap electric power. The United States alloy steel industry, on the contrary, is partly dependent on steam energy to create electric power for special alloy manufacture.

As far as plant is concerned, Canada's industry has probably the most modern equipment in the world. At Atlas Steels hardly an item of equipment will be found which is more than three or four years old. Management has been able to draw on the experience of earlier operators in laying out the plant.

N.E. Steels Situation

Much has been heard about N.E. (National emergency) steels which have been widely publicized in the United States. In spite of such attention, however, their use has not become universal as at one time was thought possible. There are reasons for believing these steels (which feature a low alloy content) will not tend to render special alloy capacity obsolete.

Turning out N.E. steels is a mass production proposition — N.E. steels cannot be made in lesser batches to fill small but important specialized demands, as can special alloy steels.

N.E. Steels came into use because of a shortage of alloy metals. After the war alloy metals will likely be more abundant and at lower prices — and the special alloy steel industry may reap the advantage.

New Uses a Factor

Even if markets for certain types of special steel made in Canada vanish after the war, it is well within the realm of possibility that other steels — and new steels developed — may take up the slack as far as the individual Canadian producer is concerned. With light metals, such as aluminum and magnesium, and plastics attracting great attention as raw materials, possibility of an extended use of steels has perhaps not been fully appreciated.

In this connection, an important steel authority says:

"Iron, not so much in spite of as because of its impurities, forms, with increasing quantities of carbon (say, 0.03-4.0%) a series of alloys, ranging from steels to cast iron, which provide an array of materials unparalleled in variety and applicability. Buch such limitations as do exist in this amazing series of metals may be greatly extended by the intentional incorporation of some proportion of other elements, principally, though not wholly, the metallic ones. These alloying elements, added advisedly to iron and steel, enhance the desired properties in the resulting alloy steels and iron."

New alloy steels are continually being found with a wide variety of qualities: greater strength, easier workability, enhanced magnetic properties, increased chemical inertness, etc. It is doubtful if all the possibilities for further alloys of steel have even been thought of as yet.

Many Present Day Uses

While possibilities of expanding use of special alloy steels is important from the long term standpoint, known uses of alloy steel will probably provide the bulk of the demand for special alloys in the immediate postwar period.

Here are a few: stainless steel, automobile drive shafts and axles, drill steel for mines, roller ball bearings of all kinds, stainless steels, corrosion-resistant steels, ornamental architecture, machine tools, gears and machine shafts of all kinds. Machine parts will likely be the greatest single market for special steels after the war.

Transition to Be Simple

During the reconstruction period after the war the special steel industry may be just as busy as now, it is believed. Single purpose machinery for turning out war products will have to be replaced by new machinery to make the products of peace. Quite possibly no "time lag" will occur between war production and substantial peace production for the special steel industry.

15% is Alloy Capacity

From relative insignificance, special steel capacity has gradually increased until Canada in May was turning it out from electric furnaces at the rate of 500,000 tons a year based on DBS figures. Thus approximately 15% of all Canada's steel capacity is now included in the special alloy category. It is doubtful if as great an increase has been shown in any other country in the world during the few years of the war. Capacity has been further increased by one or two furnaces since May figures were issued.

While special steel tonnage capacity is approximately 15% of total capacity, value of special steel output runs still higher. An ordinary steel may be worth, say, $60 a ton, but the alloy addition to a high alloy nickel steel may be worth $30 a ton by itself.

Ferro-alloys Help

One of the important factors assuring continuity of operation of Canadian electric furnaces for turning out alloy steel has been development of a great ferro-alloy industry in Canada, manufacturing metallurgical products which are the real basis of the entire industry.

The ferro-alloy industry is partly a child of the war, arising out of inability to supply demands from foreign sources. But there are important reasons for thinking it will remain a most significant peacetime industry.

Canada's cheap electric power is just as important to the ferro-alloy industry as it is to the alloy steel. Possession of this power means low costs. After the war a certain amount of off-peak secondary power will likely be available again and this will undoubtedly mean lower costs for the alloy steel industry as it has in the past.

In certain lines Canada's ferro-alloy industry is already noted for its exceptional efficiency. Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp., with its special processes, turns out a special chromium addition agent, "Chrom-X," eagerly sought after by the steel industries of the United States and the United Kingdom as well as by our own. Despite a tremendous wartime increase in plant, it has been impossible to meet the demand fully.

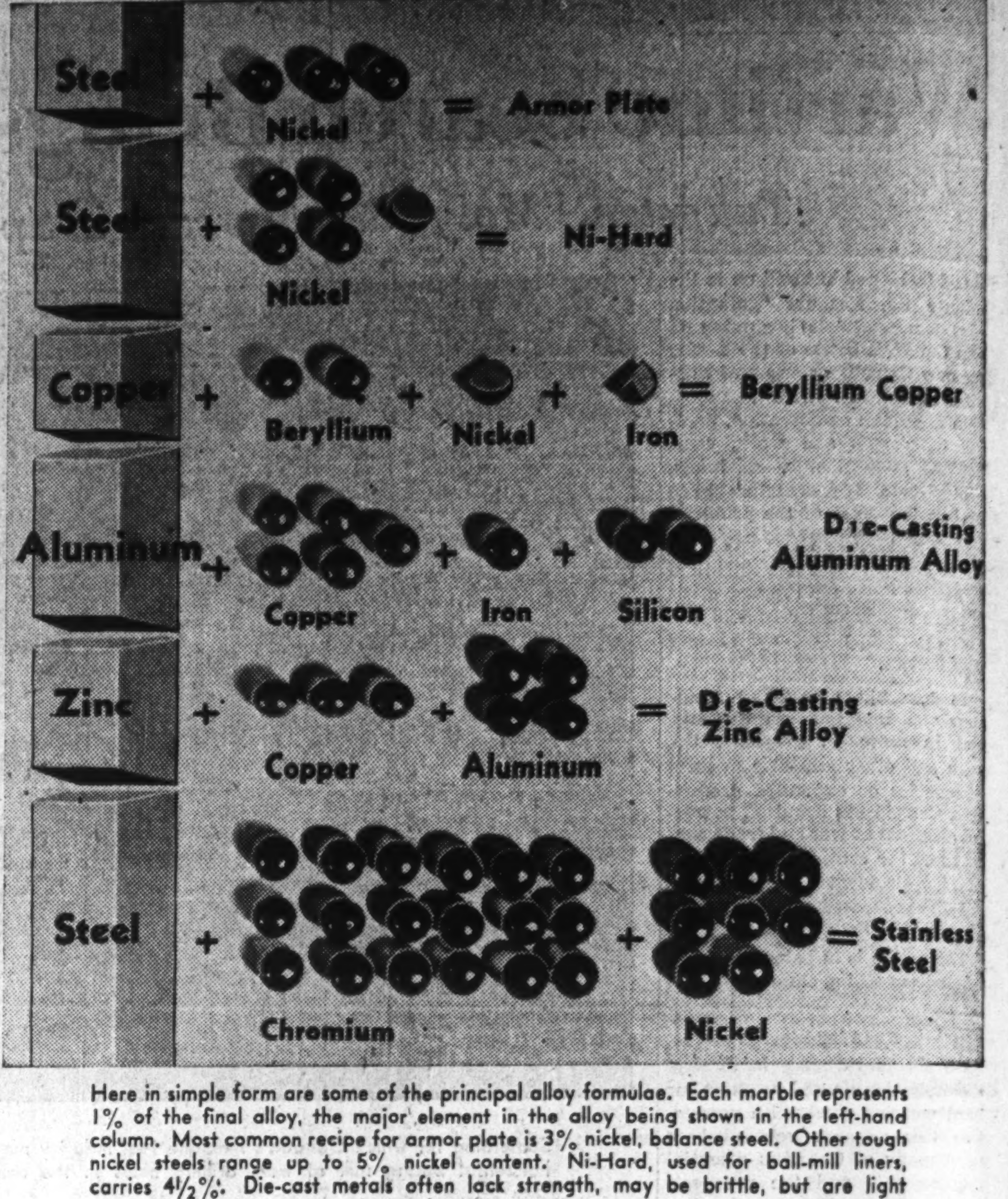
Processes held by Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. are adaptable to manufacture of other addition agents than chromium and it is possible that Chromium M. & S. and its fellow ferro-alloy manufacturers may broaden their business still further after the war. The list of ferro-alloys at present being produced is as follows: ferrosilicon, silicomanganese, ferromanganese, ferrochrome, "Chrom-X," spiegeleisen and ferrophosphorus. Total output of these ferro-alloys in May amounted to 17,971 tons, DBS reports, which represented a decrease of 1,000 tons from the previous year. It appears probable that a greater output could be achieved if additional manpower and electricity were made available.

Many of the alloying elements such as nickel, molybdenum and tungsten can be added directly to the "steel batch" without passing through the ferro-alloy industry at all. The fact that these important alloying metals are either being mined in Canada in large quantities, or will be within a matter of months, is important to the alloy steel industry, which by its very nature is dependent on a continuous flow of alloying elements.

Development of an almost fully-integrated alloy steel industry is a symbol that Canada has reached industrial maturity. Despite the almost mushroom character of its growth, there are important indications that the industry is well founded and will continue an important and efficient part of our total metal producing and metal-working facilities.

STEEL-MAKING CAPACITY

End of	Tons
1939	2,303,000
1940	2,782,000
1941	3,164,000
1942	3,268,000
1943 (May)	3,453,000

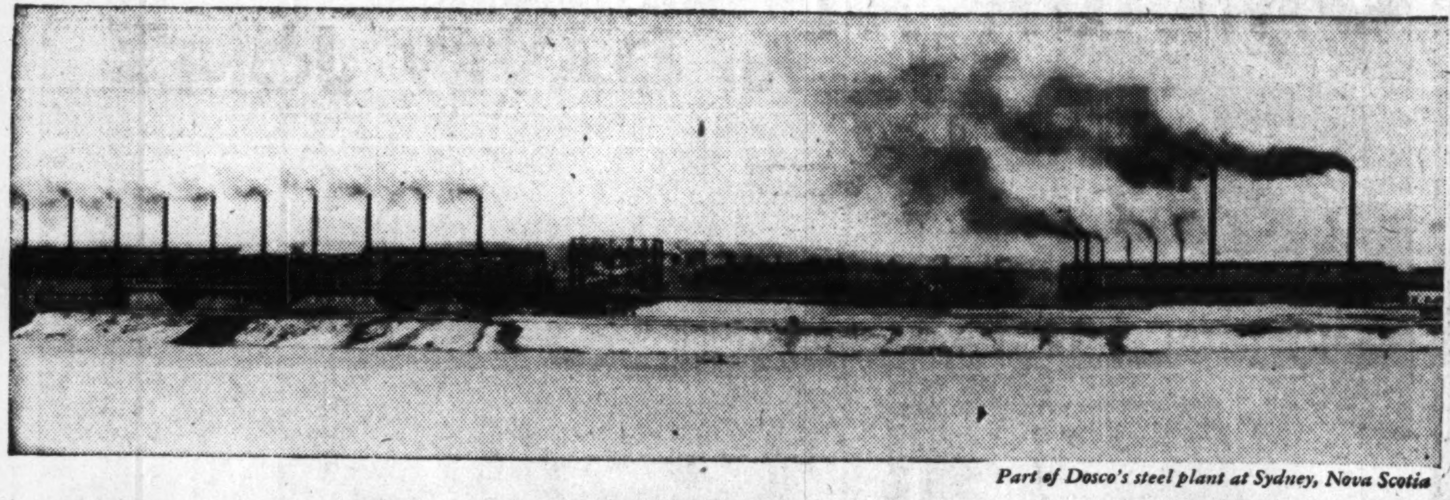


Here in simple form are some of the principal alloy formulae. Each marble represents 1% of the final alloy, the major element in the alloy being shown in the left-hand column. Most common recipe for armor plate is 3% nickel, balance steel. Other tough nickel steels range up to 5% nickel content. Ni-Hard, used for ball-mill liners, carries 4½%. Die-cast metals often lack strength, may be brittle, but are light and resist corrosion.

Torpedoed Seamen

On the average 87 out of every 100 of the crews of torpedoed merchant ships have been saved, the British Minister of Transport recently stated. Loss of life in lifeboats and on life rafts has been less than 2%. Most lifeboats are picked up within 24 hours, he told his audience.

The Minister stressed that continuous efforts are being made to reduce dangers to which merchant seamen are exposed and that suffering caused by long exposure in lifeboats can be reduced by taking steps to assure that men are picked up quickly.



Part of Dosco's steel plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia

Keep the chimneys smoking!

THE streams of smoke now pouring from Canadian factory chimneys are banners of industry, fighting—and winning—the Battle of War Production.

Dosco's smoking chimneys, for instance, mean that its mines and mills are pouring out steel for victory. They are cogs in the vast Canadian machine now geared to war.

But when steel is no longer needed for war—what then?

• • •

The importance of Dosco's part may be judged by its annual disbursements in Canada, now $110,000,000. Of this, $48,000,000 goes, through the pay roll, to enable approximately 29,000 people now directly employed by Dosco to buy merchandise of all kinds, to feed, clothe and house themselves and their families. And many millions more of Dosco's disbursements go to buy materials and supplies, thus indirectly making more jobs and more wages in other parts of Canada.

• • •

As long as smoke pours from the chimneys of Canada's key industries it will mean that the doors of employment and the wickets of pay offices are open.

But to keep those chimneys smoking after victory will need the active, intelligent co-operation of every living Canadian whether he works in overalls or a white collar. It will need courageous, farsighted leaders and loyal followers in every department of our national life.

Those chimneys must be kept smoking if Canada is to escape the hardships and internal perils of idle time.

Part of Dominion Coal Company's No. 1 B Colliery at Glace Bay, N.S.

Loaded coal cars at a Dominon Coal Company bankhead in Nova Scotia.

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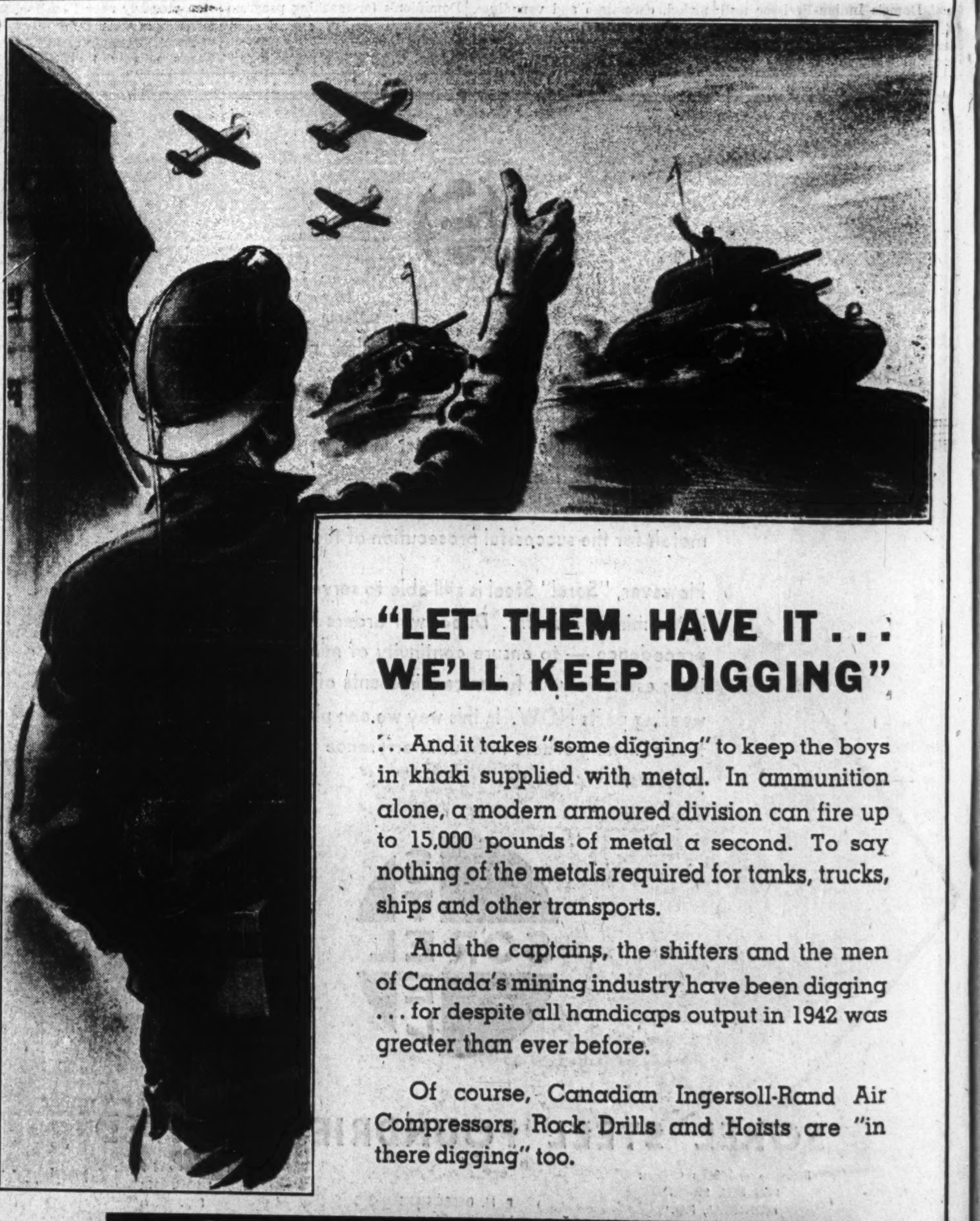

"LET THEM HAVE IT . . . WE'LL KEEP DIGGING"

. . . And it takes "some digging" to keep the boys in khaki supplied with metal. In ammunition alone, a modern armoured division can fire up to 15,000 pounds of metal a second. To say nothing of the metals required for tanks, trucks, ships and other transports.

And the captains, the shifters and the men of Canada's mining industry have been digging . . . for despite all handicaps output in 1942 was greater than ever before.

Of course, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors, Rock Drills and Hoists are "in there digging" too.

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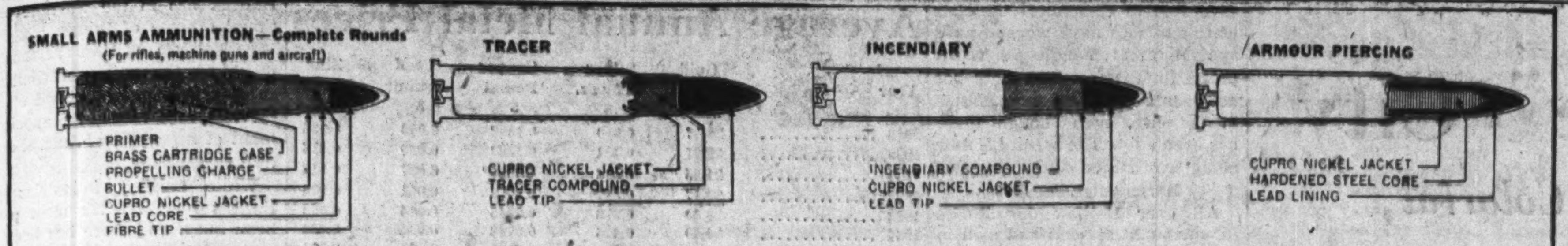


The 4-P's of Combat

Shells and Bullets in Four Parts

Explaining in simple language the principle parts of military ammunition and their functions, the following article is reprinted by special permission from the house organ of Canadian Industries Ltd., Canada's leading maker of small arms ammunition in peacetime and through its subsidiary, Defence Industries Ltd., maker of wartime explosives and ammunition.

The first of our 4 P's of Combat, the primer, is, as a study of the drawings will reveal, the detonating charge incorporating a small quantity of extremely sensitive high explosive which, either alone or in the case of larger types of ammunition in conjunction with powder, sets off the main propellent charge in the casing of fixed ammunition or immediately behind the shell in the breech of a large gun.

The same thing happens in the fuse in the nose or base of a large shell. As soon as the delicate fuse mechanism commences to work either after a lapse of a predetermined time or on percussion, a chain of fire is set up until it reaches the main bursting charge within the body of the shell when fragmentation takes place.

The propellent is the charge which hurls the bullet or shell toward its target and may be either fine grains of smokeless powder or sticks of cordite of varying thicknesses depending upon the muzzle velocity required for the specific projectile.

The projectile is the bullet or shell which leaves the rifle or gun barrel. And by referring to the cross section drawings again it will be seen that these may be made up of solids, as in the case of the ball and armor-piercing .303 cartridge and the larger calibres, or the projectile may carry its own charge of high explosive which only bursts when it reaches its target.

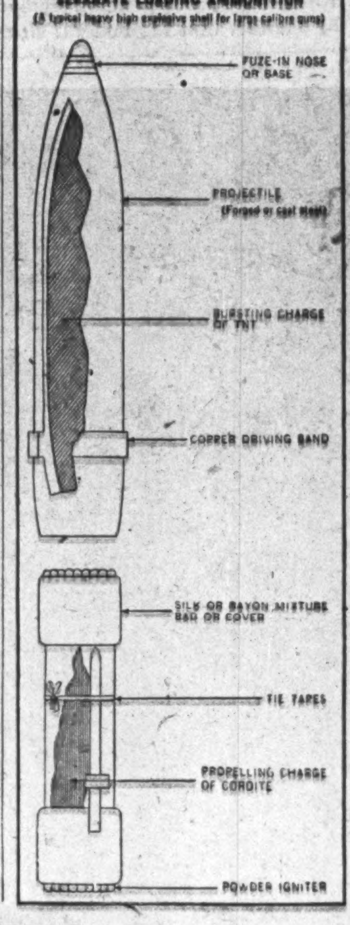
Ammunition of any kind is only as good and as accurate as the careful workmanship and ballistics that go into its manufacture and it can and should be said with all modesty that Canadian-made military ammunition ranks among the best made anywhere.

Ammunition of any kind is more often than not a complete mystery to most people and a knowledge of even the most general types in daily use today by the Armed Forces of the United Nations is considered the exclusive prerogative of the soldier, sailor and airman. While the technical details of the many and varied types of ammunition can very properly be left to those whose wartime job it is to make and fill them and those members of the Armed Forces whose duty it is to see they reach their target, even an elementary understanding of what constitutes a shell and what a cartridge, what a projectile and what a propellent, together with their main component parts and respective functions, may help to remove some of the confusion that must undoubtedly exist in the mind of the civilian.

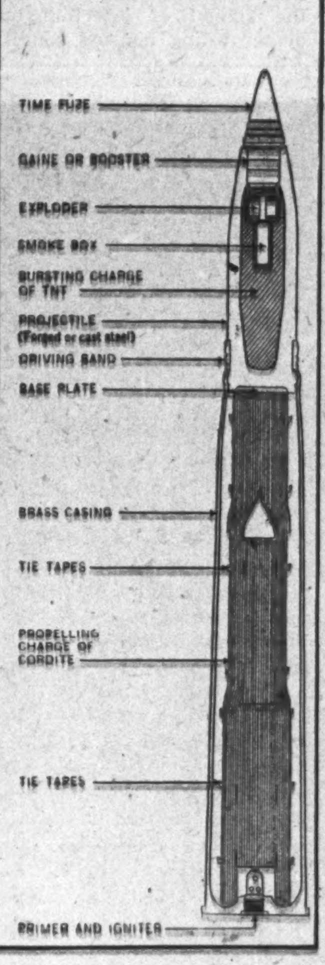
In order then to present a simple explanatory picture without divulging any military or ordnance secrets, we illustrate on these pages in general outline the three main types of military ammunition being manufactured, filled and shipped in such enormous quantities from Canadian war plants to all the fighting fronts.

The three principal categories of ammunition used in this war are as illustrated; small arms ammunition such as the .303 for rifles, machine guns and aircraft; fixed ammunition for medium calibre guns such as anti-aircraft batteries; and separate loading shells and propellents for the heavy guns used on land and sea. Within these three categories, however, there are numerous different types, each with its own specific function.

SEPARATE LOADING AMMUNITION
(A typical heavy high explosive shell for large calibre guns)


FUZE-IN NOSE OR BASE
PROJECTILE (Forged or cast steel)
BURSTING CHARGE OF TNT
COPPER DRIVING BAND
SILK OR RAYON MIXTURE BAG OR COVER
TIE TAPES
PROPELLING CHARGE OF CORDITE
POWDER IGNITER

FIXED AMMUNITION QUICK FIRING
(A typical anti-aircraft complete round — shell and case)



Strategic Metals Today

(Continued from page 23)

her imports normally are mainly from Africa it is held to be important that the search for workable Canadian deposits be thorough and persistent.

Manganese possibilities in Nova Scotia have been investigated extensively but so far no large scale production plan has been implemented. Prospecting is proceeding on the Magdalen Islands and small scale production has been achieved in New Brunswick.

So far Canada has been unable to lay her hands on vanadium but that may be one of the finds being made this month or next year, just as, on geological evidence, it is possible that expanded production of iceland spar will emerge from the current prospecting activity in the Northwest.

Quartz crystals also are being sought in quantity.

Fluorspar continues in short supply, particularly the metallurgical grade. Two old properties in eastern Ontario have been producing small quantities for Ontario steel mills but domestic requirement for making aluminum has been imported from the U. S. and most of the steel industry's requirement also has been imported. Several properties, one in B.C., are being examined by the Dept. of Mines.

Mica, Tin

Muscovite or white mica—essential electrical insulator — is being shipped regularly by Amic Mica Mines from its Eau Claire property northeast of North Bay. District is believed to be the only one in Canada where this type of mica is being produced at present. Output is processed at a plant at Bonfield for industrial use.

Inspiration Mining & Development Co. also is a producer of muscovite mica from the Eau Claire field, processing its output at Mattawa.

Amber mica, fulfilling certain other strategic requirements, is the object of search at present, although it has been produced for many years in Canada.

Since Japan gained possession a year and a half ago of the great Straits Settlements smelters and Malayan tin mines, the search for new commercial deposits has been immensely stimulated throughout the western world. Prospecting for tin in Canada is high on the list of "strategic" effort and gains in importance with the passage of each month.

Tin was produced experimentally in 1941 in British Columbia by Consolidated Smelters from Sullivan mine tailings. After much research and after modifications in milling practice, a small but satisfactory amount of tin concentrate was recovered and smelted to produce marketable tin early last year.

However, the small Canadian recovery of secondary tin doesn't begin to meet domestic requirements of the metal, which in peacetime amounted to 2,700 tons a year.

Postwar Angle

While there is yet some way to go in quest of mineral self sufficiency, the "strategics" before very long may be considered strategic as well for their postwar potential as for wartime demand.

B. C. mining authorities, for example, expect that tungsten, mercury and possibly fluorite will continue in production on an important scale. In all likelihood, after the war, chrome, vanadium and molybdenum will be in demand. Whether the postwar period will find industry entered upon a light metal era or alloy era the important alloying minerals of Canada will be promient; production of alloy steel may increase at the expense of carbon steel.

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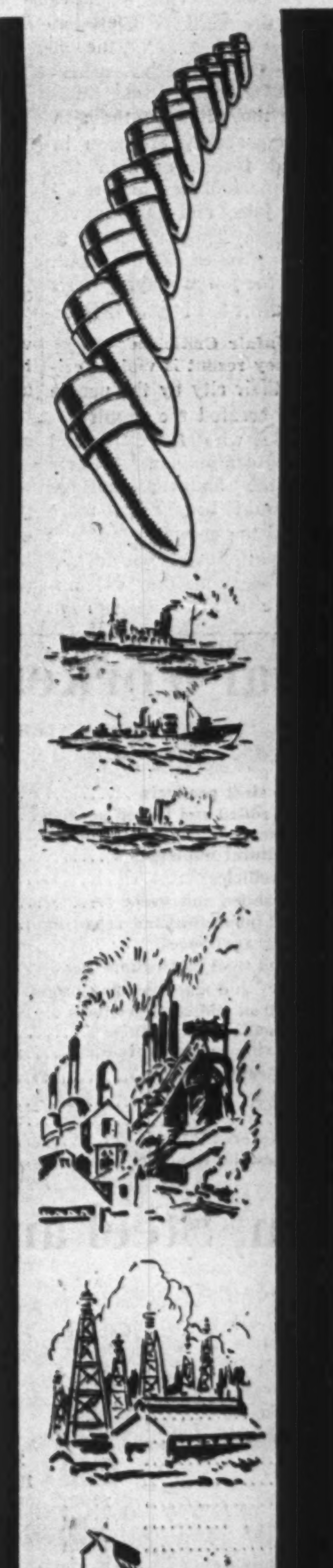

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Halifax At War

Canada's "Front Line" City

Strategic Halifax is Crowded, Bustling, Colorful

Faced with many problems these days is the historic port of Halifax. They derive from the fact that population has doubled in less than four years, due to concentration of wartime activities. The influx of outsiders has created perhaps the most acute housing shortage in Canada. Permanent residents, doing the best they can for those who are camping in their city for the duration, don't like it when Halifax is bitterly criticized by the people who flocked in and caused the very conditions they attack so bitterly.

Halifax is Canada's "front line" city. The tremendous strategic importance of this old port is being demonstrated again, even as it has been in the wars of the past.

Sailors of many nations walk through the hilly streets, stroll singing through the parks, crowd the amusement places. Every night there is a dimout. Hour-long blackout tests, held frequently, have an atmosphere of realism lacking in such tests in inland centres.

They are unannounced. Each time, there is a feeling that it may be the "real thing."

The men who come ashore from camouflaged gray merchant ships and lean fast ships of war have been dodging or chasing Hitler's U-boats—know, a great many of them, what it is to be torpedoed, what it is to be afloat on the Atlantic in an open boat, what it is to lose shipmates, what it is to be dive-bombed.

In port they rub elbows and exchange stories with fliers who patrol convoy routes, with soldiers who man shore garrisons. Shipyard workers repair and refit their vessels, 'longshoremen unload and load their cargoes.

Population Doubled

Wartime activity has, among other things, doubled the 70,000 peacetime population of Halifax. The city is literally bursting at the seams—is perhaps, today, the most overcrowded city in Canada.

It isn't pleasant, isn't comfortable. Permanent residents are the first to admit this.

Permanent residents, most of them, consider themselves lucky if they get a seat on a street car occasionally. They have long since stopped trying to elbow their way into packed picture houses or take their wives to dinner in packed restaurants.

One reason is that they are tired of standing in line waiting outside of theatres, tired of queuing up waiting for tables in eating places. Another is that they feel an obligation to make way as much as possible for outsiders who lack the facilities of private homes.

The people of Halifax, generally speaking, realize that those who have moved in on them in the war emergency are men in the armed forces, men in the merchant marine, men in specialized war jobs, and their wives and children. They try hard to make them welcome, but don't deny that the job of playing hosts has been a bit too big.

Unfair Criticism

What they resent is violent criticism of their city by the people who have created the problem—the people who flock in and promptly complained bitterly about the housing shortage (which could hardly be more acute) and the crowding.

Newspapers have reported that Halifax is becoming the "most unpopular" city in Canada, have printed items which created the impression that Halifax was taking advantage of the situation and profiteering.

In every community there are persons who are dishonest and greedy. In Halifax, because of unusual conditions, such persons have had unusual opportunities. Actually, however, there has been no more profiteering in Halifax—and perhaps a good deal less—than there would have been in any other Canadian city under similar circumstances. The majority of rents are still reasonable. Price ceilings, notwithstanding shortage of supply, have been fairly well maintained.

While sympathizing with the desire of men in the forces to have their families as close to them as possible, many people in Halifax believe the stage has been reached where any further influx of population should be strictly regulated. They would keep out those who have no essential reason for living there.

Premier A. S. MacMillan of Nova Scotia referred to this at the last session of the legislature. He said he would bar all non-essential residents, mentioning specifically families of servicemen. City Solicitor C. H. Bethune has also placed himself on record against further "non-essential" population.

Everything Crowded

The logic of this argument can be seen on every street. Sidewalks, stores, everything is crowded. People live in attics and basements; cases have been reported where a whole family is living in a single room.

It is next to impossible even to get into a boarding house, although many women who never rented rooms before, and don't need the money, have opened up their homes out of a sense of patriotism, to help ease conditions.

What has happened in regard to housing is nobody's fault in particular—is just what might be expected when a city of 70,000 suddenly acquires a population variously estimated at 115,000 to 140,000. (The last figure is probably nearer the mark when surrounding communities are included.)

At Halifax and Dartmouth, just across the harbor, around 1,000 prefabricated houses have been erected by the government. This has hardly scratched the surface of the problem.

Business, of course, has boomed. Wages which rose before ceilings were applied, or which have since been permitted to rise by war labor authorities, are high. 'Longshoremen and shipyard workers draw thick pay envelopes. Seamen, jamming amusement spots, are free spenders.

Retailers have twice as many customers as formerly, would do more than twice the business if they could get the merchandise to sell.

But merchandise is scarce, inventories have been depleted. Some merchants expect total sales will show a marked decrease in the present year because of this.

All manner of problems have been created for the civic services. For example, the water system has had to meet a terrific load, with the result that pressure has dropped.

The public health service has had a difficult time preventing the spread of infection under overcrowding housing conditions favorable to epidemics. Officials of this service have worked hard against great handicaps, merit praise for the fact that there has not been a good deal more illness in the city, even though there has been a lot. The service is now being overhauled and expanded.

Dormitories, Hostels

All over Halifax dormitories for merchant seamen and men in the forces, and hostels and recreation centres, have been hastily constructed of wood. Even select residential sections have had such buildings planted down beside them.

A plan to put up dormitories for several hundred dock workers, in such a section, recently brought complaints from citizens. The complaints from citizens aroused statements elsewhere in Canada that this was "just like Halifax." The people elsewhere in Canada, however, didn't have to contend with a similar question or they might also have complained.

Haligonians profess to see a long-time problem being created by the fact that the Federal Government is taking over more and more property—hotels, office buildings and so forth—for defense purposes. When this passes to government hands, it may no longer be taxed, and very nearly half the assessed valuation of Halifax is now tax exempt. (This includes not only government but church and other institutional property.)

There are those who maintain that Halifax should be given special consideration by Ottawa—that it should be realized at Ottawa that the problems faced by Halifax are not of local making, but are the result of the place Halifax has in the wartime national scheme of things.

Acceptance of this argument would see the nation contributing substantially to health and other services, might mean the appointment of some sort of federal district commission.

While existing industries in Halifax have for the most part been busy, and there has been a major development in shipbuilding facilities. Halifax, in common with other Maritime cities, has not shared fully in the wartime industrial development that has taken place in cities farther west.

Tendency of businessmen is to accept this fact without protest. "This is a vulnerable area," as one of them put it. "It wouldn't have been reasonable to establish huge war plants in such an area."

At the same time they are resolved that their port shall not be forgotten after this war, as it has been, more or less, after other wars.

They are resolved that the value of their port, as proved by war, shall from now on be recognized in peace.

Average Annual Metal Prices

Year	Gold Troy oz. $	Silver Troy oz. $	Copper Pound $	Lead Pound† $	Zinc Pound† $
1929	20.67	0.530	0.180*	0.050	0.054
1930	20.67	0.381	0.130*	0.039	0.036
1931	21.55	0.298	0.0837*	0.027	0.025
1932	23.47	0.317	0.0638	0.021	0.024
1933	28.60	0.378	0.0745	0.024	0.032
1934	34.50	0.475	0.0742	0.024	0.030
1935	35.19	0.648	0.0780	0.031	0.031
1936	35.03	0.451	0.0948	0.039	0.033
1937	34.99	0.449	0.131	0.051	0.0490
1938	35.17	0.435	0.0997	0.034	0.031
1939	36.14	0.405	0.101†	0.032	0.031
1940	38.50	0.382	0.101	0.034	0.034
1941	38.50	0.3826	0.101	0.034	0.034
1942	38.50	0.4216	0.101	0.034	0.034

*Based on New York; 1932-1942 based on London.

†Based on London; prices controlled by Government since 1939 and subject to revision.

Figures given in Canadian dollars.

Metal Workers' Earnings

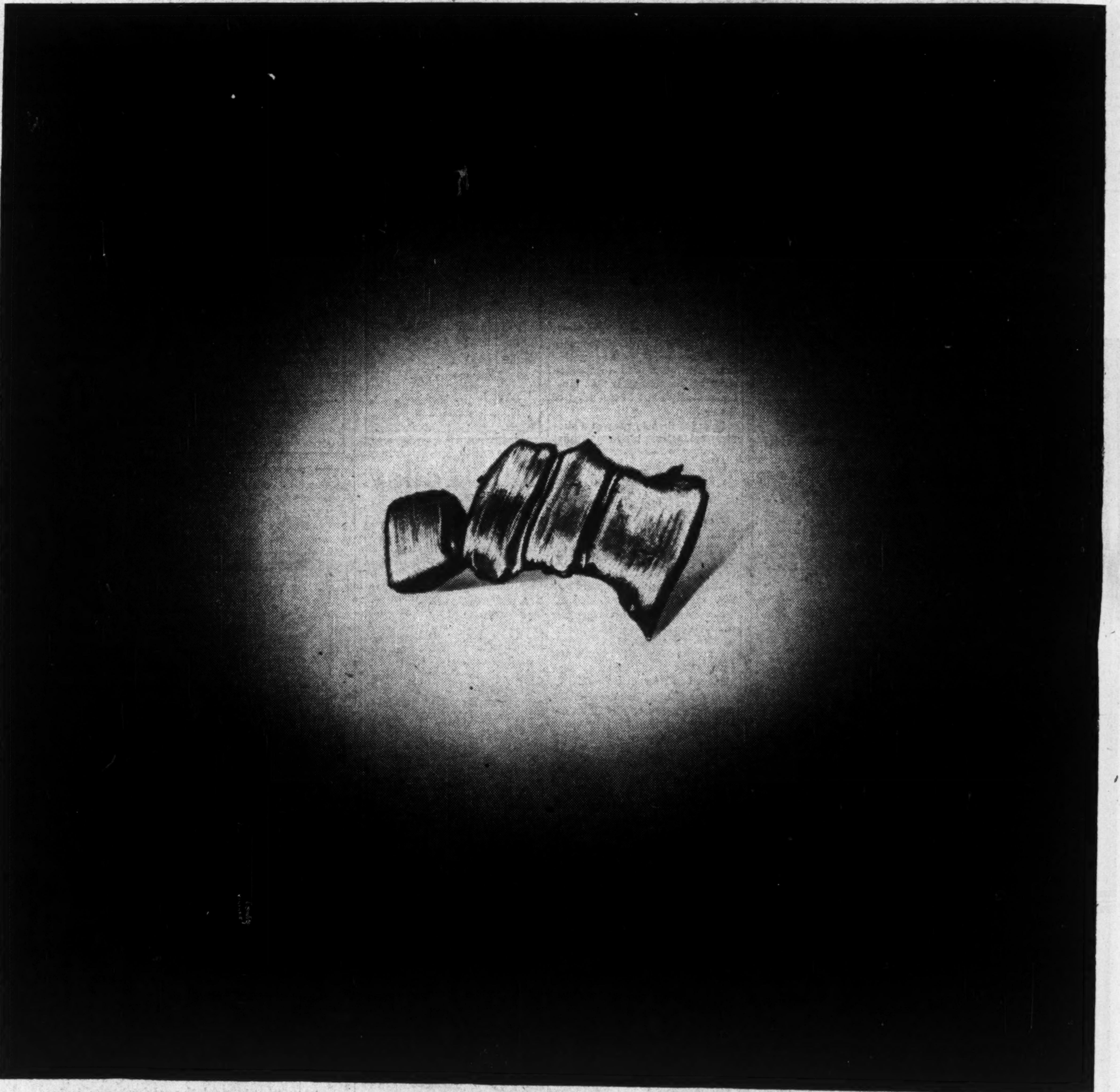
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1941
Iron and steel products	$35.91	$34.04	$31.15
Crude, rolled and forged products	34.77	33.77	31.02
Machinery (other than vehicles)	34.43	33.68	31.94
Agricultural implements	33.11	31.68	28.85
Land vehicles	36.96	35.06	31.49
Automobiles and parts	40.69	38.56	32.95
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	37.82	35.75	33.88
Heating appliances	27.94	27.65	27.04
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	37.53	36.73	32.98
Foundry and machine shop products	34.16	32.98	29.77
Other iron and steel products	33.96	32.18	29.78
Non-ferrous metal products	33.74	32.00	30.36
Non-metallic mineral products	37.07	36.06	34.10
Miscellaneous	29.89	26.87	24.06
Mining	35.46	34.83	33.06
Coal	30.98	31.19	29.59
Metallic ores	39.96	38.59	36.57
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	29.47	28.07	26.16

Iron, Steel and Products

	Capital Employed $000	Average No. of Employees	Salaries and Wages $000	Cost of Materials $000	Selling Value of Products $000
	1940				
Prince Edward Island	573	80	69	144	316
Nova Scotia	40,856	5,249	8,170	16,170	35,695
New Brunswick	12,489	2,595	3,672	4,521	9,887
Quebec	174,377	37,144	53,399	77,307	169,717
Ontario	530,222	103,726	155,274	324,219	623,197
Manitoba	27,357	7,164	9,821	11,292	24,517
Saskatchewan	31,681	691	913	4,964	7,264
Alberta	10,251	1,916	2,593	2,545	5,814
British Columbia	37,576	5,760	8,825	13,319	29,696
Total for Canada	837,382	164,325	242,738	454,480	906,103
	1941				
	$000		$000	$000	$000
Prince Edward Island	637	85	69	198	362
Nova Scotia	49,174	7,794	12,222	20,089	42,742
New Brunswick	14,082	3,474	5,213	7,902	16,668
Quebec	271,648	62,183	96,311	118,598	291,673
Ontario	703,181	155,830	257,007	517,722	1,012,490
Manitoba	32,108	8,693	13,026	13,284	33,315
Saskatchewan	3,138	658	913	4,646	6,671
Alberta	11.652	2,214	3,302	3,259	7,569
British Columbia	53,081	12,770	20,002	29,898	71,680
Total for Canada	1,138,702	253,701	408,064	715,600	1,483,170

Data by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



This little piece of Copper has done its bit....

IT HAS BEEN TO WAR! It was picked up on Regent Street, London, by an official of Noranda Mines serving overseas. It's the fragment from the driving band of an anti-aircraft shell. It attacked a German air-raider in the big blitz! Canadian copper is fighting on every front—in the air, on the land and sea. Our winning effort must not falter—men and metals must be backed by *money!* This little piece of copper has done its bit—*how about you?*

Buy WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES Regularly

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

Metal Industry Payrolls

	No. of Employees			Weekly Payrolls		
	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1941	May 1, 1943 $000	May 1, 1942 $000	Sept. 1, 1941 $000
Iron and steel products....	468,716	389,518	299,436	16,831	13,258	9,558
Crude, rolled & forged products	33,379	31,323	28,949	1,161	1,058	901
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,768	26,677	23,811	922	898	771
Agricultural implements.	11,144	10,278	8,831	369	326	258
Land vehicles	177,895	146,572	119,899	6,575	5,139	3,801
Automobiles and parts...	45,524	40,449	35,947	1,852	1,560	1,107
Steel shipb'ld'g & repairs	77,795	40,600	22,326	2,942	1,451	803
Heating appliances	5,228	5,154	5,405	146	142	150
Iron & steel fab'n (n.e.s.)	21,935	18,164	16,066	822	667	536
Fd'y & mach. shop prod.	15,555	15,149	12,861	531	500	398
Other iron & steel prod.	99,017	95,601	61,288	3,363	3,077	1,939
Non-ferrous metal products	62,478	50,548	43,910	2,108	1,618	1,366
Non-metallic mineral prod.	15,500	14,726	14,440	574	531	486
Miscellaneous	17,659	13,610	9,569	528	366	238
Mining	73,777	81,076	85,385	2,616	2,824	2,834
Coal	24,890	26,057	26,057	765	813	779
Metallic ores	38,554	44,368	48,201	1,541	1,712	1,759
Non-metallic minerals .. (except coal)	10,533	10,651	11,127	310	299	295

Block-Freezing of Eggs Cuts Storage Costs

British Demand for Dried Eggs Initiated Research by Which Eggs Are Frozen in Molds, Stored in Freezers to Await Shipment

Block-busting is no longer exclusively the industry of RCAF pilots over Occupied Europe. Manufacturers of dried eggs indulge in the sport when the "blocks of eggs," frozen for storage, have to be pulverized before being turned into dry or powder form.

Block-freezing of eggs to permit storage of greater quantities of material for the egg drying plants in substantially less space than that required for egg cases is one of the innovations of war and dates only from May last. It was developed in response to cancellation by the British Ministry of Food in Feb., 1942, of the order for Canadian egg shipments in shell. The demand that all eggs to be shipped in dry or powder form caused a bottleneck with thousands of eggs piled up in the plants and cold storage warehouses.

Tin Holders Out

Research on how shell eggs could be converted into frozen blocks and stored in low temperature freezers without use of tin containers was carried on by W. A. Brown, chief of the Poultry Products Division of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture and Chairman of the Poultry Products Section of the Special Products Board, in conjunction with officials of the National Research Council and manufacturers of dried eggs.

I. H. Hall of Borden's, Winnipeg, advanced the idea of using galvanized iron molds with a waxed kraft paper liner to contain the liquid eggs. The containers were specially made for Hall. He had the molds spot welded to prevent leakage. They were tried and found satisfactory in every way.

Now these containers are in use. In size they are 24 in. x 8 in. at the top and 23 in. x 7 in. at the bottom so as to make it easy to tip the frozen block out. The eggs are broken in the customary way, poured into the molds, and then put into the sharp freezing room which has a temperature from zero to 10 below. In 24 hours the block is taken out of the mold and stacked away to be taken out and shipped in refrigerator cars as required to drying plants in different parts of the country. Each mold takes about 40 lbs. of liquid eggs, or about a 30 doz. case of shell eggs.

Molds Used Over Again

The molds can, of course, be used over and over again. The wax containers cost about 6 cents per 100 lbs. of broken egg product, including labor of fitting the liners in the molds. One girl can seal and form from 160 to 180 molds per hour. The liner is large enough to extend about 5 to 6 in. above the top edge of the mold so as to prevent danger of slopping in the handling and trucking into the freezer.

When the molds, filled with broken eggs, are placed in the freezer a double weight wax sheet, cut to the size of the top surface, is placed on top of the melange. The double weight sheet prevents wrinkling and curling on ends and sides.

Egg Blocks Cheaper to Store

The relative cost of storing frozen egg blocks versus eggs in the shell in 30 dozen cases for a period of, say, five months is overwhelmingly in favor of the blocks. Storage charges on 100,000 cases of eggs in the shell would be about $50,000. A similar volume of eggs converted into blocks would be $34,200, a saving of $15,800. Saving in the release of empty cases for current use, cost of re-candling, loss from shrinkage in grade, it has been estimated results in at least $1 a case, inclusive of the saving in storage.

Full Flavor Retained

With equipment in the egg drying plants adequately adapted to reconstituting and powdering the frozen blocks the full flavor is retained from the frozen product. The scientists at the National Research Council say their exacting tests have disclosed that egg powder made from the frozen product is in every way equal to that made from the highest grade shell eggs.

In reducing the frozen blocks for conversion into powder, they must be tempered somewhat before pulverizing, which process is done with ice crushers, turnip slicers and hammer mills.

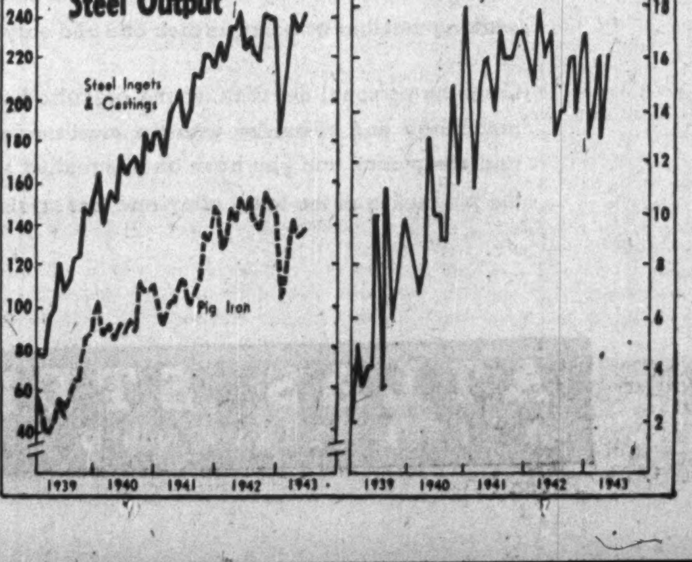
Next step is to convert this material into liquid. It is advisable to have a good supply of liquid eggs in the tank where the pulverized material is being dropped. This liquid egg product can be obtained either from current shell eggs or be pumped back from the storage tank. Agitation is essential so that the pulverized material is continually being mixed into the liquid.

Heat is Needed

Next factor is heat, necessary for quick conversion. Here a number of methods are employed. Some operators circulate warm water through a jacket around the tank, but use of a tubular heater seems to work very satisfactorily. In this method, the egg meat is drawn off the bottom of the tank, pumped through a tubular heater and back into the tank close to the agitator. At the same time egg meat is being pumped into the storage tank at the same rate that the blocks are being pulverized. Temperatures in the tubular heater and the tank are important; the latter should not be above 45 degrees F.

Canada's Score in Metal

1941	Establishments No.	Capital $000	Salaries and Wages $000	Cost of Materials $000	Gross Value of Products $000
Iron and Its Products					
Agricultural implements	34	59,181	12,178	14,408	34,422
Aircraft	24	56,890	39,942	19,937	81,368
Automobiles	1[illegible]	100,508	44,783	201,125	279,958
Auto supplies	102	61,183	25,764	73,308	124,387
Bicycles	7	3,706	1,154	1,961	3,560
Boilers, tanks, engines	40	19,702	7,287	10,166	23,089
Bridge and struc. steel	22	31,509	12,566	20,862	58,356
Castings, iron	203	59,576	24,411	31,808	77,689
Hardware and tools	196	49,256	16,948	17,177	59,552
Heating and cooking appar...	76	21,156	8,310	9,162	25,353
Iron and steel products (n.e.s.)	148	76,832	21,537	16,582	51,501
Machinery	247	110,809	37,676	44,618	124,159
Machine shop	238	7,612	4,380	2,465	10,078
Primary iron and steel	60	168,750	45,038	78,824	164,566
Ry. rolling stock	34	113,882	46,127	63,310	118,080
Sheet metal products	171	74,788	18,514	55,176	95,379
Shipbuilding and repairs	65	86,874	32,341	41,472	109,327
Wire and wire goods	82	36,487	9,10[illegible]	13,235	42,395
Total	1,759	1,138,702	408,064	715,596	1,483,170
Non-Ferrous Metal Products					
Aluminum products	20	17,622	4,094	8,552	18,148
Brass and copper products...	143	57,893	19,560	59,410	100,589
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	14	309,963	27,482	282,814	379,322
White metal alloys	43	13,981	3,113	13,795	21,308
Total	220	399,459	54,249	364,571	519,367



Scrap Scheme Saves Money On War Work

Salvaged Rags, Lumber, Rubber, Metal Saves Ford $2½ Millions

Even war industries must follow basic economy principles so well developed in peacetime. Typical of what is done is the story told in a recent publication of Ford Motor Co. of Canada.

This company has resolved that there shall be no waste of valuable commodities and, through conservation efforts, it has set out to produce 10 efficient fighting vehicles with the resources that were once considered only sufficient for nine.

Already this conservation program has saved the Canadian taxpayer several millions of dollars, says Ford Times. Conservation means many things. Most obvious is the straight salvage of waste materials so that they may be used over and over again. Metal, lumber, rubber, rags and paper to the value of about $2.5 millions have been salvaged in the Windsor plant.

Then comes conservation in production methods and adopting more efficient designs. For example, production and design changes on the universal carrier have resulted not only in a better vehicle but in monetary savings of about $7.5 millions.

Reconditioned Tools

Tool salvage is one of the greatest war stories at Windsor. Not once in these days when delivery of new tools on schedule can be so uncertain has the plant had to stop production because of machine tool shortages. Fully 40% of total tool requirements is taken care of by reconditioning and salvaging.

Primer sludge, for instance, is collected in the wet spray booths. Of the 1,125 gals. of paint used daily, fully 90 gals. are thus reclaimed for further use.

In containers through all the plants are placed used wiping cloths which are sent to the laundry for cleaning. Good cloths are returned for further use; the worn ones are sold for scrap. Salvage saving of wiping rags effected amounts to $90,000 a year.

8 Gals. Fallen Nuts Saved Daily

Fallen nuts are swept up from the floor assembly lines. Daily total saved—about 8 gals. of nuts and bolts.

Incoming boxes and crates, old braces and discarded dust rags yearly provide a revenue of $60,000. Old nails are donated to foundry scrap heaps.

Five tons of nails are used at the Ford plant daily. Many good ones drop to the floor, where electric magnets on wheels recover them to the extent of 400 lb. a day.

Floor sweepings are taken to the plant's incinerator for burning and much salvage is achieved here. The sweepings are carefully sifted and result in the recovery of such worthwhile scraps for use again.

Biggest savings of all have been effected in production and design changes. Over $8 millions has been cut from the production bill by planning motor vehicles from less materials. Universal carrier track pins are now welded instead of riveted, with an annual saving of $164,000.

MINERALS FOR WAR

The mines of the Province of Quebec are providers of large quantities of the metals and minerals vitally necessary to the war effort of the United Nations.

Many regions of this Province offer promising indications of the presence of strategic mineral deposits; they invite the careful attention of the prospectors.

Detailed information, including maps and other publications concerning these districts, may be obtained from the

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Hon. EDGAR ROCHETTE, K.C.,
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A. O. DUFRESNE,
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Many of Canada's major mines are served by Livingston Stokers.

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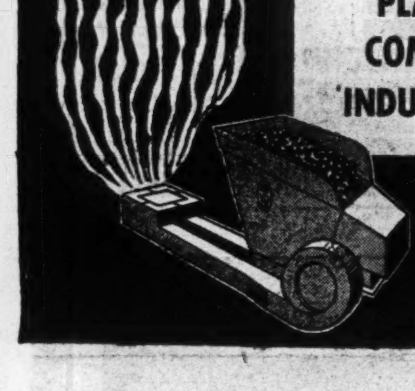

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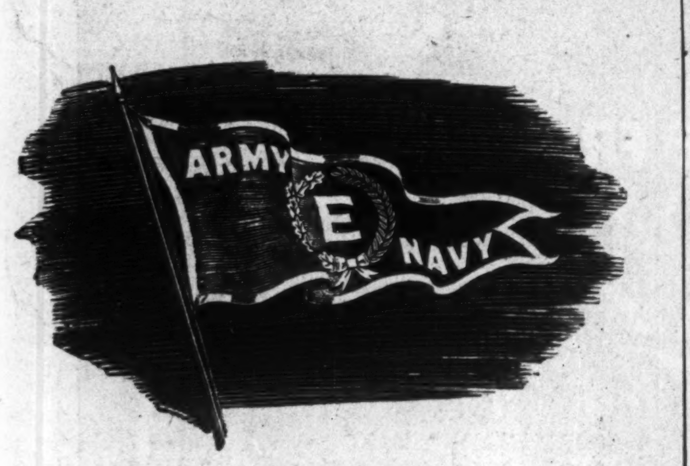

"An Honor Not Easily Won Nor Lightly Bestowed"

. . . In Recognition of a Job Well Done

The makers of Berry Brothers' paints and varnishes now fly the coveted Army-Navy "E" Award . . . in recognition of a job well done.

Thus, Berry Brothers, founded in 1858, receives a coveted new honor . . . the highest American honor available to civilian wartime producers.

The men and women who make Berry Brothers' finishes are proud of this new distinction, and pledge their utmost effort in the continued support of the allied war production program.

We promise to continue our efforts to merit this newly won honor, and pledge ourselves to supply to the home front . . . our dealers, painter customers and home owners . . . the best products that it is possible to produce.

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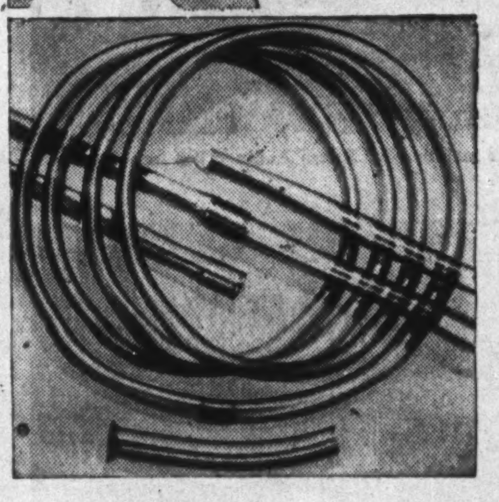

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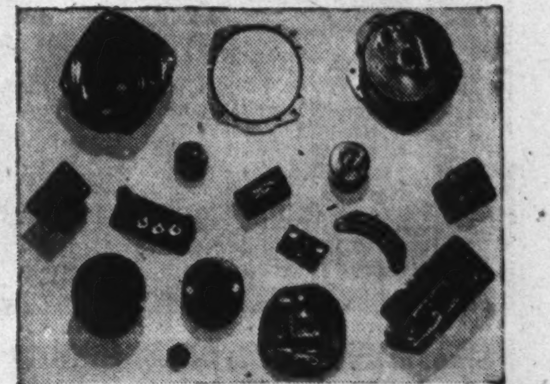

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These vital parts for aircraft are moulded from phenolic plastics by Duplate, in exact conformity to manufacturers' specifications. Moulds are made by skilled craftsmen in Duplate's own die and mould department.

IT IS made of transparent "Lucite"* Plastic — formed and fabricated to exact specifications in the plant of Duplate Canada Limited, Oshawa — Headquarters in Canada for Plastics of all kinds. It is only one of a wide variety of formed, moulded or extruded plastic parts now being turned out by Duplate for Canada's airplane industry.

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DUPLATE CANADA, LIMITED
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PLASTICS AND SAFETY GLASS

Postwar Planning

For Better Maritime Transport

$35 Millions Postwar Project Would Eliminate Canso Water Gap and Rail

The Causeway in Dollars and Labor

Rebuilding railway, Sydney to Point Tupper, 86 miles	$ 6,000,000
Causeway and approaches across Canso	10,000,000-12,000,000
Completion of Guysborough branch line.	8,000,000
New line Truro-Moncton, 125 miles	10,000,000
Total cost of project	$35,000,000
Time required to complete	3 years
Number of workers continuously employed	7,000
Direct labor cost	$17,500,000
Materials—steel, lumber, machinery, etc.	$17,500,000

Elimination of the water gap between Cape Breton and the mainland, and the modernization of the railroad from Sydney to Moncton, would provide direct and continuous employment for 7,000 men for three years, and a market for $17.5 millions of materials, mostly steel.

These estimates are based on evidence recently submitted to the special committee of the House of Commons on Reconstruction and Re-establishment. The project is being considered as a major postwar development for the Maritime Provinces.

Seven-hour Delay

At present it takes about seven hours to get an average freight train across the Straits of Canso and there is a definite limit as to total volume of freight that can be handled. Trains must be broken up, cars loaded onto a ferry, and reassembled on the other side.

This water gap is the main bottleneck in the rail connections between the coal and steel centre of Sydney on Cape Breton and the rest of Canada. But it is not the only one. The railway on either side of the Straits is far from modern and some of it expensive to operate. Most of it was built many years ago with heavy grades and sharp turns. Double engines are required over considerable stretches.

Modernization

Back in 1929 a start was made on modernization with some grading done, and a new branch line via Guysborough partially completed. But work ended with the depression and it has not since been resumed.

To make a real job it would be necessary to build much new line between Sydney and the Straits, more on the mainland, including about 125 miles between Truro and Moncton, where the present winding line runs over marshes and through mountains. That part was described as another bottleneck by railway officials. The whole project is broken down in the accompanying table.

Needed in Emergency

Economics of this project are rather difficult to appraise. As described by S. W. Fairweather, chief, Research and Developments, Canadian National Railways, it is one of those things needed badly in wartime, but not practical, from the dollars and cents point of view, in times of peace. Moreover, it would take three years to complete the project and, while building was going on, the already acute transport situation would be greatly aggravated. As it would require much essential material such as steel, it is something that is not likely to be started during any war.

In normal times much of the steel, coal and other heavy freight originating in this region is shipped by water; down the coast to the rest of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the New England states, up the St. Lawrence to Quebec, Montreal and central Canadian points on the Great Lakes. With water transportation, the railways say they cannot compete in normal times. But times are not normal today in Cape Breton. Ships are not plentiful and every pound of coal and steel that can be produced is urgently wanted.

Long Discussed

For years there has been talk of eliminating the water gap between Cape Breton and the mainland. Width of the gap is about 4,000 ft., greatest depth about 160 ft. Tides are small and current moderate. Grades are fairly easy on each side of the Straits, the shores and beds of which are largely rock.

Three measures have been given consideration: a bridge, a tunnel and a causeway. Of the three, according to D. W. McLachlan of the Dominion Department of Transport, one of the chief witnesses before the special committee, the causeway is most practical.

Bridge and Tunnel Impractical?

The bridge proposition was turned down by Mr. McLachlan on a matter of cost. He compared such a project with that of bridging the St. Lawrence at Quebec. Foundation and ice conditions along with the depth of water are very similar, he said, with that of the St. Lawrence River above Quebec. Cost of the Quebec bridge was about $20 millions compared with about $11 millions for the proposed causeway with approaches and lock.

A tunnel under the Straits of Canso, Mr. McLachlan pointed out, would have to be more than 150 ft. below the water surface and if a fault was encountered part way the whole undertaking would have to be abandoned. To make sure that no such fault would be encountered and that rock conditions were feasible would involve a costly boring undertaking. Total cost of the tunnel with borings would, in his opinion, make a tunnel extremely costly.

Causeway Feasible

The causeway, on the other hand, he considered entirely feasible and a project that could be carried out with very definite ideas of total cost estimated in advance, basing estimates on similar projects completed elsewhere on this continent.

On the Saguenay it had been found impractical to close a similar water gap by filling in from both sides simultaneously. Current in the gap increased progressively as the gap closed and to such an extent that huge rocks were rolled quickly aside when the final closure was attempted.

But building from the bottom up had been found practical. At Messina, the Aluminum Company blocked a channel which was carrying about 60,000 second feet, quite successfully by working from the bottom up.

To do the job at Canso, he stated, the engineers might have to start by using small stones, readily available on either side of the Straits, at the bottom and gradually increasing the size of these as they approached the top of the causeway and the surface of the water. The reason for the larger stones on top, of course, would be that as the channel was being closed, the current would increase. Stones weighing in the neighborhood of seven tons each might be required for the final fill.

Cost of the fill was estimated at $2.25 per cu. yd., varying from $1.75 for the lower half of the fill to $2.75 per yard for the upper half. Based on actual costs of similar projects in other parts of the continent, Mr. McLachlan said that a causeway 50 ft. wide at the top, which would accommodate both railway and a road allowance, would require approximately 3,231,00 cu. yds. of granite rock about 33% of which would have to be of seven-ton blocks. In addition to the causeway about $600,000 would have to be spent on approaches, making a total cost of approaches and causeway not far short of $8 millions.

Would Need a Lock

As blocking of the Straits of Canso, however, would interfere with shipping, increasing the sailing distance between Halifax and Montreal by 107 miles and between Halifax and Charlottetown by 248 miles, some sort of a lock would have to be constructed in the causeway. A lock of 650 ft. in length, 70 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep at low tide, with a lift bridge, Mr. McLachlan estimated, would cost $4 millions. Maintenance and operation of this he estimated at $50,000 a year. Maintenance of the causeway, once it was built, he says, "should not be large. Considerable money could be saved," stated Mr. McLachlan, "by building a smaller lock," and he recommended one that would accommodate 95% of the boats which might use it. The larger ones could go around Cape Breton. He suggested a lock that would cost in the neighborhood of about $2.7 millions, or similar to the one used in the Chicago drainage canal.

Climate Changes?

Some members of the committee hearing the evidence of Mr. McLachlan were rather perturbed regarding the effects of such a causeway on the climate surrounding the Straits of Canso. Normally a good deal of ice forms in the Straits and this is carried by currents and winds away from the area in the spring. With the current eliminated by the causeway, members feared that the melting ice might give trouble.

Mr. McLachlan, however, thought the ice would disappear without any serious physical disturbance and that the effect on the climate would be slight, making the territory around Antigonish perhaps only a little colder in winter and a little warmer in summer.

In regard to the improvements suggested, in the railway system itself, evidence was supplied by S. W. Fairweather. From the standpoint of efficient railroad operation; he stated that the Canadian National would be very happy to have better communications with Sydney. As to whether costs of such a development would be justified, however, he was decidedly more cautious. He pointed out, too, that under the stress of war conditions considerable economies had been made in the operation of the present line and a much greater volume of freight was being handled than in peacetime.

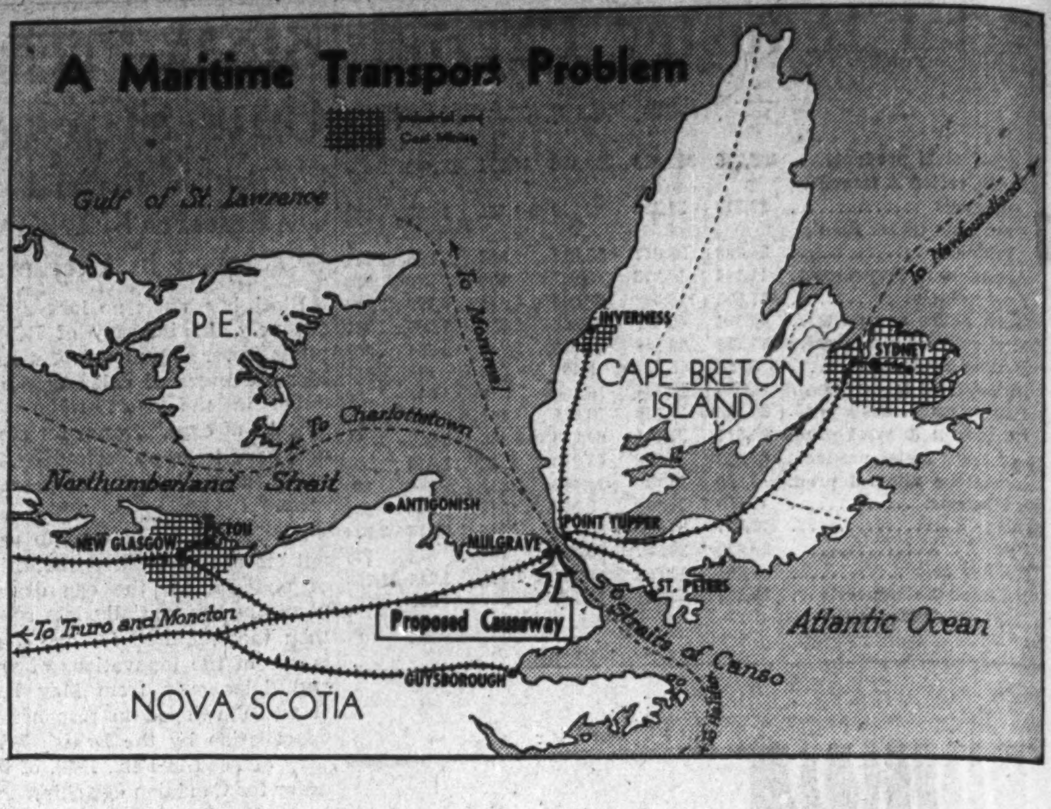
Railway Improvements

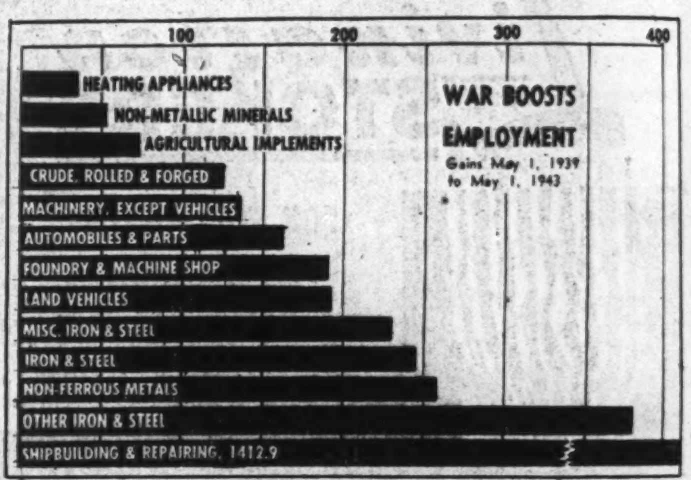
However, assuming that the project was officially authorized he stated that to make a complete job and get full use of any improvements in crossing the Straits, the railway line from Sydney to Point Tupper would have to be modernized. To do this would involve new construction and some revision of grades at a total cost he estimated at approximately $6 millions.

On either side of the causeway, he pointed out, there would have to be new approaches constructed, but cost of these was included in Mr. McLachlan's estimate of $10 millions to $12 millions for the causeway project. At the crossing, Mr. Fairweather pointed out, there would still be the problem of getting a railway to a point near Truro as the present line from Mulgrave to Truro or to New Glasgow was built in the early days and is expensive to operate.

To solve this difficulty a new line through Guysborough would have to be constructed. Part of this line has already been built as the last branch line in the pre-depression expansion of the Canadian National. To complete it he estimated a cost of $8 millions. That, said Mr. Fairweather, would bring the project up to a second bottleneck, the present single track line between Moncton and Truro. The distance of this is about 125 miles and to rebuild would cost approximately $10 millions. Adding all these figures up gives a total for the whole project, causeway, approaches, railway modernization, etc., of $35 millions.

Mr. Fairweather estimated that of this amount some $17.5 millions, or 50%, would go for direct labor employed on the job. This would mean work for approximately 7,000 men directly and continuously employed for three years. He suggested that this was about the minimum time in which the project could be completed under usual conditions and usual costs. He also pointed out that the total cost of the operation would eventually find its way into labor as practically all the $17.5 millions he estimated for materials would go to labor in steel mills, lumber mills, cement mills, etc.





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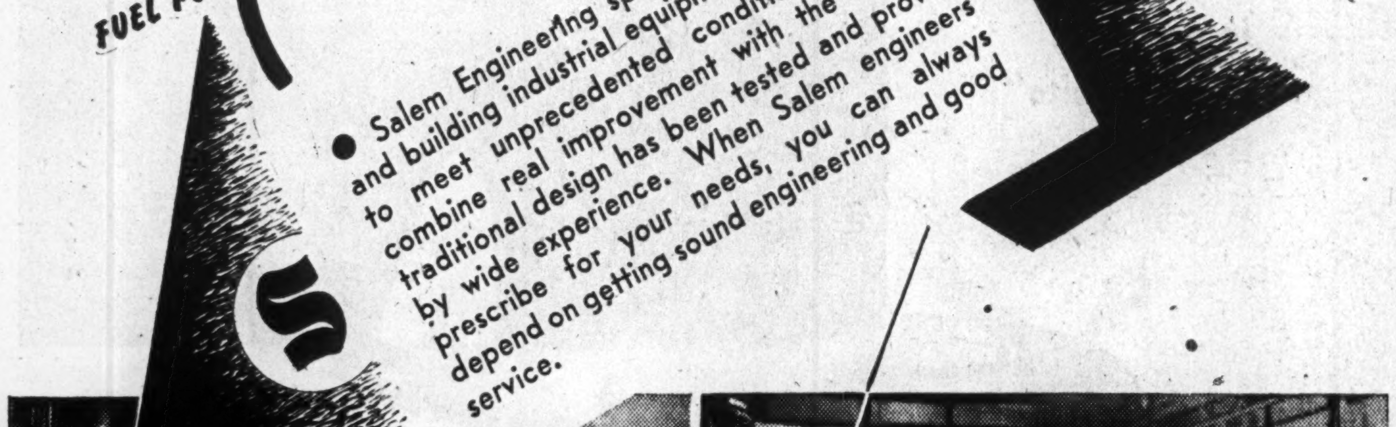

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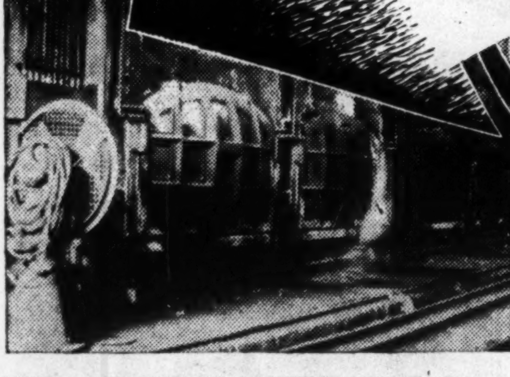

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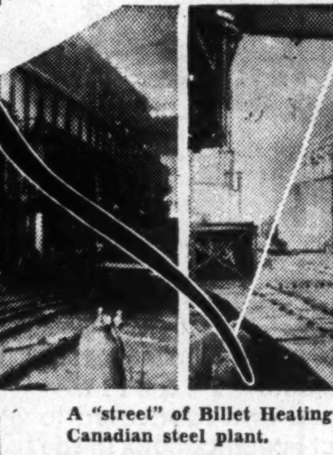

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